The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

Able and Patriotic Speech of Mr. Miles, of South Carolina.

Mr. Briggs, of New-York, Defines his Position.

ANOTHER FUTILE VOTE FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

Mr. MILES advanced to-day a very sensible proposition in his speech upon the organization of the House; and that was that all the members should resign, and return to their constituents, after the manner of the members of the British Parliament. It seems apparent, not only to the Government, but to the most casual observer, that the interests of the people must continue to suffer for some time to come before an organization will be secured, and it is highly probable, in view of the recent excitement throughout the country, that an appeal to the ballot-box would result in a glorious triumph on the part of the conservatives, who are opposed as well to the raids of JOHN BROWN as to the corrupt administration of the affairs of the Government.

The public here are on the tip toe of excitement about the forthcoming speech of Senator SEWARD. Notwithstanding the denial, on the part of some of the leading Republicans presses, that Mr. SEWARD would be their candidate for the Presidency, there appears to be a determination on the part of those who pull the wires to hear what he has to say before taking high ground against the "irrepressible conflict."

It is confidently expected that the Senate will proceed to the election of a Printer on Monday next. Gen. BOWMAN feels a higher degree of confidence in his ultimate success since the decided, interest of his most powerful friends has manifested itself in sufficient strength to procure him the nomination in caucus, in spite of the disclosures of WENDELL. It is doubted, however, by those best informed, whether his sanguine anticipations will be realized. I hear of combinations in prospective that will, perhaps, materially change the result, and certainly may postpone the election indefinitely.

The gentlemen who were taken prisoners by BROWN in his desperate attempt to overthrow the Government of Virginia, Messrs. WASHINGTON, ALSTADT, &c., have been in this city since yesterday. It is understood that they were examined to-day by the Special Committee appointed by the Senate. The Committee does not anticipate an early completion of its labors.

The health of Judge DOUGLAS is improving. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6.

The National Union Executive Central Committee met last evening—Senator CRITTENDEN in the Chair. Progress was made in enlarging the Committee by selections of members from different States, and in the arrangements for thorough organization throughout the country. The Committee have received what they conceive to be cheering evidences of the ripening of the people for this new party. A circular was ordered to be issued by the Secretary, and an address is in course of preparation.

It is said that a sharp correspondence has passed between the counsel of the New-Almaden Mining Company, of California, and the Attorney-General, Secretary of State and the President, in respect to the instructions issued to the Consul in Mexico not to take testimony there as a notary, as is authorized by Act of Congress. The counsel claim that the interdiction is equivalent to the suspension or abrogation of the law, and without precedent,—an invasion of the rights of citizens; injurious in its effect and of dangerous import.

Chief Justice TANEY is still absent from the Supreme Court through sickness, though he gradually improves.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

Mr. MILES of South Carolina, (Dem.,) addressed the House in continuation of his remarks of yesterday. It had not been his purpose to make a regular speech, or to enter at length upon a discussion of the great questions which are now distracting the public mind. He hoped to take occasion at a future time to consider those questions. He desired to call attention now to a practical suggestion, in order to expedite an organization. He desired, if possible, to bring about some degree of harmony and concert of action among the three conservative elements on the floor; the three parties equally opposed to the Republican Party. He yielded yesterday to a very happy colloquial debate, happy he thought in its results, while he was going on to show why in his opinion the Democratic Party proper was not responsible for the non-organization. He thought he might speak impartially on that point, because he was not a party man. He was regarded as rather an outsider; a sort of political Arab. It was true he had hitherto been able to act with the Democratic organization, and trusted he might continue to do so, but he still held himself untrammeled and independent, and free to act as best might conduce to the interests of his immediate State. He was a State Rights man, and did not lay any great stress upon party organization. Congress assembled here as the representatives of sovereign States, and it was their duty to reflect the public sentiments and promote the immediate interests of their States, but in doing that political associations must necessarily arise. No man that acts as an isolated unit can expect to accomplish much, hence, he was not so utterly impracticable as to refuse all counsel and guidance. From this independent stand-point he proposed to discuss the situation of affairs, and throw out his suggestions. He had said there were three parties here, all equally opposed to the Republicans. These were the Democratic Party, constituting far the larger portion of this side of the House; the Anti-Lecompton Democrats, who were few in numbers, and the Southern Opposition, who, though respectable in point of numbers, were a new party, still, as it were, in the gristle, not having become sufficiently compacted to have any definite and settled policy. Their first duty on coming together was to elect a Speaker, and they found that the Republican Party had nominated a man objectionable, not only as an exponent of Republican principles, but particularly obnoxious to those representing Southern constituencies, on account of his connection with this Helper Book, about which they had already heard enough. He thought that when Southern men came here and found a man in nomination for that high office, who had ignorantly and innocently, or not, recommended the circulation of so vile and atrocious a book, it was not strange that they should denounce him as utterly unfit to preside over them; and when they found the Republicans remaining obstinately and persistently silent, refusing to come out, as a few of them had manfully done, spurning the party gag and the party lash, and repudiate and condemn that book, it should not fail to concentrate the conservative side of the House against that party. Therefore their natural opposition to the Republican Party had been intensified by the peculiar condition of affairs. Who were responsible for the non-organization of the House? The Democratic Party placed in nomination a gentleman conceded to be eminently qualified for the position, and having voted for him till it became apparent that he could not be elected, they abandoned him for one and another of the conservative members. The country might well ask who were responsible for the failure to unite the conservative elements of the House. In his judgment the responsibility rested with the Anti-Lecompton Democrats. Those gentlemen protested by their very name that they were still Democrats, and protest that they are not to be read out of the party. They claim to hold the true Democratic faith, from which they say the great body of the party has departed. But was not one of the first principles of the Democracy opposition to Republican doctrines, aims and purposes? If so, these gentlemen ought to show it at once by their votes. How can a man be considered a Democrat when he casts his first vote here against the Democracy, and for a Republican. As for those who had voted for the Republican nominee, he considered them Republicans. That was his common sense view of the matter. The record was always the criterion of political affinity; but as far as regarded these Anti-Lecompton men who had not yet voted for the Republican candidate, they were at this moment responsible for the non-organization.

Mr. HASKIN, of New-York, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) asked if those gentlemen who had voted for Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—who, in his speech in favor of the admission of Kansas in the last Congress, took strong ground in favor of American principles—were not by the same reasoning to be regarded as American.

Mr. MILES replied that in his judgment they were not. For one, he would rather vote for an American than a Republican, and at the time Mr. MAYNARD was voted for there was no Democratic nominee.

Mr. HASKIN asked if it made Mr. MAYNARD a Democrat to vote for Mr. BOCOCK. He supposed that the National Conventions were the proper bodies to determine what was Democracy and what was Republicanism.

Mr. MILES would ask the gentleman from New-York a question in reply. Did the gentleman think his own vote for a Republican made him a Republican.

Mr. HASKIN—It does not.

Mr. MILES said, then the gentleman had answered his own question to his own satisfaction.

Mr. HASKIN referred to the fact that Mr. MAYNARD was an elector for FILLMORE and DONELSON, and that he was a strenuous advocate of American principles, and he would like to know whether, in the opinion of the gentlemen from South Carolina, a vote for him by a Democrat made that Democrat, *ipso facto*, an American?

Mr. MILES—To that I reply most distinctly that in my judgment, it did not.

Mr. HASKIN was informed that Messrs. FILLMORE and DONELSON were both members of the Order.

Mr. MILES said Mr. FILLMORE was just as dead an ism as could be possible. [Laughter.] There was no use in these resurrections of dead isms. That many of them voted for Mr. MAYNARD who had affiliated with Americanism, proved nothing more than that they were willing to yield something to accomplish a great and patriotic purpose. He was willing, to-day, to vote for an American, in order to defeat the Republicans.

Mr. HASKIN had voted for Mr. GILMER, and would again if he could elect him; but because that gentleman had opposed Lecompton Democrats, that side had refused to support him.

Mr. MILES would not vote for Mr. GILMER under any circumstances, but he would not pursue that matter further, as Mr. GILMER was not now a candidate. He claimed the right to exercise his private judgment in regard to whom he would vote for, and when the gentleman from New-York went over to the Republican nominee, and voted for him, he was to that extent, and for the time being, a Republican. Any party would be willing to compromise with the gentleman on such terms, allowing him always to speak against them, and vote with them. [Laughter.] But he was showing that the responsibility for not organizing rested on the shoulders of those Anti-Lecompton men, who have voted neither for the Republican nor for the Democratic candidate, because it was well known and understood that the Southern Opposition would cast their votes with them if they were united, and they could immediately elect a Speaker. It was, therefore, simply a question of party pride between the Anti-Lecompton men and the Southern Opposition as to which should first go over and unite with the Democrats. He put it to those gentlemen of both parties whether that was really a high and patriotic ground to stand upon in view of the disorganized condition of the Government and the deplorable situation of the mail service. Would they, from mere party pride, stand aloof, while the honest contractors, to whom money was due, were reduced to the very verge of ruin and bankruptcy. The Lecompton Democrats claimed to differ from their party only on a single issue, and that issue one of the past. Would that handful of men continue to maintain such a position before the country, refusing to unite with their party when it was a matter of demonstration that when they would do so they would at once organize the House? The Lecompton issue did not enter into the consideration of any sensible man at this moment, in any part of the land. Lecompton had no more to do with the organization of this House than the Chinese war. He would never charge unworthy motives on any one, but might it not be said that these men are embittered by party passion, and have become so soured and morose that they are almost malignant in their feeling against the dominant party? Would they not stand before the country as disorganizers? They were the wedge separating those larger elements which without them would be able to organize. Was it not the part of manliness and patriotism for them to lay aside their personal grievances and wrongs, if they have any, and by an act of self-abnegation, do that which would commend them to the approbation of all good men? No class of their fellow-citizens would blame them for such an act, and nobody could charge them with having been false to their professions. Some of them had been elected especially as anti-Administration men, and had almost a bitter personal hostility to the Administration. But in organizing the House and putting in motion the machinery of government they surely would not allow such motives to influence them. If they were still Democrats and opposed to Republicanism, now was the time for them to show it in the only practicable mode. For himself he was a little puzzled at their attitude. They were either the most vacillating and uncertain of men and dreadfully exercised to know which way to go, or they were practicing reticence which was useless, unwise and unmanly. Why should they not at once tell the House what course they will pursue, openly and fairly, and then prove their faith by their works? But while he thought the Anti-Lecompton men should take the first responsibility he also thought the Southern Opposition would show a magnanimous, manly and patriotic spirit by acting for themselves. If they were willing at some time to vote with the Democracy, why not do it now? What was to be gained by delay? Nothing but mere party pride stood in the way, and he asked them if they were not willing to sacrifice that on the altar of patriotism. He had no reason to hope that these suggestions would have more influence than others which had been urged. But suppose that all efforts should fail, then he had a proposition to make, and he asked the attention of the House to it, for he made it in good faith, earnestness and sincerity. If, after being three weary weeks longer, they found it utterly impossible to organize this House, why should not they follow the example of their brethren in England? Let them appeal to the people. They professed to represent the sentiments of their constituents and to come here as the embodiment of the views and convictions on all great questions that divide the country. Either they did so or they did not, and there was no better time than this to test that question, and no better mode of doing it than by a general election throughout the country. He made that proposition. Let us have a dissolution of Parliament now, and let us take the sense of the country. The people were aroused upon the great issues that distract the country more than they had been for the last half century, and he would say just here to gentlemen on the other side, that they greatly underrated the profound feeling now existing at the South. They were in a state of convulsion at the South. It mattered not to argue whether they ought to be, or ought not to be. He was speaking of facts—of what he knew to be true. It was useless to ignore the fact that the great mass of the Southern people were now in a state of terrible indignation and tremendous excitement. If that could not be demonstrated, then it was impossible to prove anything by human evidence. His position in the matter was simply this: that the Southern people, being the sole judges of what is best for their interests, can, whenever they choose, take their destinies into Their own hands. They did not care, therefore, to indulge in any vain boasting or bravado as to what they could do in the event of a dissolution of the Union. But the question of a dissolution of the Union would have to be settled by the stern arbitrament of war. The right of a free people to change their form of Government could not be questioned. It was exercised by every free people in every part of the world. It was exercised by our forefathers in their Revolution, and by their forefathers, and yet whenever the people of the South should attempt to exercise that right, they would have to appeal to the stern arbitrament of arms, not because they would desire to make war upon the North, but because, being alienated from the North, the North would not allow her to do it peaceably. They did not fear the vaunted superiority of the North, and he would simply make the suggestion that if the eighteen millions of Northern freemen did overrun the South, as had been threatened, if they did carry fire and sword throughout all the land, if they did deluge the whole land with blood, burn down every hamlet, and destroy all their crops, they would then find that the war had only begun. The British once overran the soil of his State, but they did not hold it. No power on earth could hold in subjection by standing armies any portion of the Anglo-Saxon people. The thing was simply an absurdity. Would they keep a standing army and garrisons at every point? Did they suppose that any portion of the American people could be held in subjection as Austria held Lombardy and Venetia? He put it to any man of common sense whether it was possible to whip the Southern States into submission, to use the courteous phrase of the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*. His colleague, Mr. BONHAM, had endeavored to demonstrate the absurdity of the thing as a matter of dollars and cents; but without any such calculation, did not every man see that it was not practicable? If the attempt was made to subdue the South it would result in a war so calamitous, so terrible, that the parallel of it never yet blotted the pages of history. It would be a war of extermination unless terms of peace were very soon proposed. Did they believe the South would even stay whipped if it could ever be done? Was that a characteristic of the Anglo-Saxon race? But he believed the South was impregnable and had no apprehension as to the result of any armed invasion of her territory. Some gentlemen seemed to think the talk of disunion so preposterous that they dismissed it with a smile, but were revolutions and changes of forms of Government to a free Government by a free people, unprecedented and impossible? Revolutions only rise among sensible and civilized races, and there was nothing to make them impossible in this country. Why should sensible, patriotic men treat this great question of disunion and revolution with levity? He found it was in consequence of a growing disposition in this country to overlook the true ends and purposes of Government. He was accustomed to investigate first principles, and was not satisfied with empty names and party rallying isms, which would avail no more in times of excitement to allay agitation or give confidence to the people, than would the bleating of dumb animals. When any Government, no matter how admirable its formation, how perfect its theory, how glorious and endearing its associations, failed to fulfill its great mission, its legitimate ends and purposes, a free and intelligent people would submit no longer to its rule. That was a characteristic of our race, for we all came from pretty nearly the same stock. He contended that the South had an indisputable right to change their form of government, and were responsible alone to the public opinion of nations and the impartial judgment of history. He repeated that this was an eminently appropriate time to take the sense of the people of the country. If they could not organize the House, let them at least elect a temporary Speaker, and make those appropriations necessary to save the credit of the Government. Then let them resign their seats as members of this body, and appeal to their constituents on the great questions of the day. He made that proposition in perfect good faith. If they looked merely to personal convenience and personal interest they would find plenty of objections, and no one would subject the country to the excitement and expense of a general election unless some great object was to be accomplished; but if they were all to resign and go home, he believed the new Congress which would be returned would be able to organize the very first hour it assembled. Was the condition of the country such as to call for this extraordinary remedy? Incredulous gentlemen who could not believe there was any danger, who would not hear the distant moaning of the tempest, nor see the trees of the distant mountain peaks struggle in the gale, who sneer at the talk of disunion, and talk pleasantly about hanging traitors, might not suppose there was such a necessity. But they were few. The great majority of the people North and South believed that this country is in more danger now than it has been for a generation, and were sincerely desirous of composing the sectional strife which has so long rent and distracted the nation. The South desired peace and security; they were weary of incessant agitation. The North said the South was the agitator—the old story of the wolf and the lamb. The South did not interfere in the home affairs of the North, delivered no lectures attacking their social usages, customs, and institutions, stirred up no heart-burnings, made no appeals to the passions of their laboring classes in times of pressure and want, sent no incendiary letters or emissaries to rouse the poor men against the bloated aristocrats. The South desired only to live in amity and fraternal love, and it would stand recorded forever, on the brightest pages of American history, that the truest men to the Constitution which our fathers framed and established with their life-blood were the great Southern statesmen. But Northern men, who believed that the institutions of the South, upon which its very existence depends, are sinful, a moral and political evil and a social ulcer, were unwilling to allow them to attend to their own disease. That was what the South complained of. They said to the North, "We do not want your doctrines; let us alone." All they asked was to be let alone; and yet Slavery aggression was the key note of almost all the Abolition tirades. The South was willing to go before the world on the impartial record of history, and take the judgment of the nations of the earth. In conclusion he again urged his proposition, believing it would either tend to compose existing difficulties by showing the South that there is sufficient conservatism at the North to protect all her rights in the future, or that it would put on solemn record the fact that in this great crisis, when the American people were solemnly appealed to to say whether or not they will save this Union of our forefathers, our brethren of the North deliberately declared that the Union was not worth saving. Whenever that decision was made the course of the South would be plain, and she could face the world in arms. Justice and honor would be unto her, and he believed the God of battles would also be on her side.

Mr. ADRAIN, of New-Jersey, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) said he yesterday spoke of the five Anti-Lecompton Democrats on this floor, who had cast their votes for Speaker for one of their own number. The gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. HICKMAN,) asked what he meant by "five Anti-Lecompton Democrats." In this he showed extreme sensitiveness, and seemed to think he (ADRAIN) intended to insinuate that he (HICKMAN) was not an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. He censured no man for his vote. Every man ought to vote according to the dictates of his own judgment, and as he believes he can best carry out the principles on which he was elected. He should have been glad if Mr. HICKMAN had not so soon gone over to the Republicans, for an Anti-Lecompton Democrat might have been elected. A sufficient number of votes can be given to an Anti-Lecompton Democrat—for Mr. CLARK, of New-York, Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, or any other. The House could then be organized at once. He was elected as an Anti-Lecompton Democrat against an Administration, or Lecompton Democrat. The Americans and Republicans made no nomination. They chose to support him in preference to his competitor, and he should always feel grateful to his political opponents for the support they gave him in 1858. He differed from Mr. BUCHANAN on territorial policy, but that was no evidence he was not a Democrat. He conceived it was evidence that he was a Democrat because he was opposed to the Administration. The Editor of the *American*, at Trenton, said he and Mr. RIGGS had been consistent in their votes here, and that neither the Republicans nor Democrats could have any fault to find.

Mr. HICKMAN, of Pennsylvania, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.,) asked whether Mr. ADRAIN received more Republican than Democratic votes?

Mr. ADRAIN—I received more Republican than Democratic votes.

Mr. HICKMAN—Did the Republicans give up the field?

Mr. ADRAIN—They made no nomination.

Mr. HICKMAN—Did you not assume ground perfectly acceptable to Republicans at home?

Mr. ADRAIN said Mr. HICKMAN had not made a fair inference. Every man should take care of his own District. He had no right to interfere with him (ADRAIN) and his constituents, or to make inquiries as to how he came by a seat here. If he was acceptable to the Americans and Republicans, it was because he was a Democrat and nothing else. He had everywhere proclaimed that he was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat. He differed from the Republicans on the subject of Congressional intervention in the Territories. The Republicans did not expect him to vote with their party. Mr. HICKMAN was interfering in a matter with which he had nothing to do. He differed from Mr. MILES, and denied that there were twenty-three South Americans here ready to vote for a Democrat.

Mr. MOORE, of Kentucky, (American,) said Mr. ADRAIN remarked that the Southern Opposition would not vote for a Democrat. If that was true, he had failed to have that acuteness necessary to obtain the information. He was ready to make a choice between the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties. He could make a choice between the devil and a witch. [Laughter.] If the Anti-Lecomptonites have a choice, let them come to the scratch and vote for a Democrat in preference to a Republican. The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. COX) said the other day if it had not been for BROWN's raid the Southern Opposition and Republicans would have an alliance. He protested that such a remark was without foundation in fact.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, expressed the hope that the gentleman would not make any more argumentation on that point, as it would not be chivalrous to attack a man when he could have no opportunity to reply.

Mr. MOORE—There is no need of attacking the gentleman now. I can attack him at any time. [Laughter.]

Mr. ADRAIN was in favor of the election of a Speaker by a majority of votes, but would vote for the plurality rule in the event the House could organize in no other way. If the House follow the suggestion of Mr. MILES, that would lead to a dissolution of the Union. When the House cannot be organized except by the plurality rule, those who do not vote for it are factionists and disorganizers. The Anti-Lecomptonites should not be regarded as disorganizers, as was charged by Mr. MILES, unless it can be shown that their five votes can elect a Speaker.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, (Anti-Lecomp. Dem.,) denied that the Lecompton issue is dead, as had been declared. The Lecompton Constitution was dead, and it deserved to die, and when it died it killed its authors, but the Kansas controversy is by no means ended. The English bill, which passed both Houses, remains in full force, and the application for admission by Kansas, which will be made as soon as the House organizes, will encounter that at the threshold. Before he could answer the interrogatory of Mr. WINSLOW, he desired to be informed whether the Democratic Party of the House intend to resist the application of Kansas for admission. That is a material point which affects the action of all Anti-Lecomptonites.

Mr. DUNNETTE, of Virginia, (Dem.) replied that the purpose of those with whom he acted would be made known when that question comes before the House. He proceeded to allude to the resolutions unanimously passed by the Virginia Legislature, requesting the members of Congress from that State to unite with the conservative element in the House for the purpose of defeating the election of a Republican Speaker. Those resolutions reflect the public sentiment of Virginia, as expressed in public meetings in sixty counties in that State. The people of Virginia are determined in future to demand the observance of the guarantees of the Constitution, and reply by force to any violation of them. This is not the result of sudden impulse, but of long-continued and careful observance of the aggressions of the North. They have yielded to those aggressions for the sake of the Union, but their expulsion from the common Territories of the nation can only be done upon the hypothesis that they are unequal, and to that they never will submit. This purpose was the only object for which the Republican Party was formed. The Republicans indirectly indorse JOHN BROWN, and indorse the Helper book. He said that Mr. SEWARD stood before the country as a perjured traitor, and this man, his hands stained with the blood of our citizens, it was proposed to elect as our President. He might be President for the North, but never for the South.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) said that the Democrats were not yet prepared to vote for a Speaker, as Mr. CURRY is confined to his bed through sickness. As his friends were unable to effect a pair for him, they were compelled, as a last resort, to send for him. He moved to adjourn.

Mr. COLFAX, of Indiana, (Rep.,) remarked that he had been authorized to pair Mr. REYNOLDS off with a Democrat.

Mr. COCHRANE did not consider Mr. REYNOLDS in the same position as Mr. CURRY, politically.

Mr. HICKMAN claimed the floor, in order to move the plurality rule.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) regarded the course of Mr. HICKMAN, in offering to amend the motion to proceed to election, as unprecedented and unparliamentary.

Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, (Amer.,) wished to define his position. He had been assailed by private letters and telegraphic dispatches, and by a person claiming to be his constituent. He had endeavored to prevail upon him to pursue a course contrary to what he had marked out for himself. A paper at Keesville had copied what purported to be an extract from the *Courier and Enquirer*, in which it was represented that he (BRIGGS) said he was with the Republicans, who took him at his word, and elected him. The Keesville editor was right when he said that he (BRIGGS) would scorn to violate any honorable pledge. His political position was known to every man, woman and child for the last twenty years. He was formerly a Whig; in 1855 he was elected as the Whig delegate to the Syracuse Convention; but being satisfied there was a conspiracy to annihilate that party, he remained at home. That was the first known of the Republican Party. He found the American Party existing, and, in the language of WEBSTER, where was he to go? He was not long hesitating, and connected himself with that party. He traced his political career down to the last Congressional election. His party were unanimous, of course, against the Kansas policy of the Administration, and the Republicans shared in the opposition. Eight or nine Republican members owe their election to the American element. He came there as an American, opposed to the Kansas policy of the Administration. In his District he was nominated by Americans, and supported by Republicans. His party was not sufficient in number to return him here. None had ever approached him, to ask him to abandon any policy or principle he had ever maintained. He never had said he would vote for a Republican here in a party sense; but he did say that he could support such men as CORWIN or PENNINGTON—men of national views—but not any one of those who could indorse the sentiments of Mr. HELPER'S book. He believed that Mr. SHERMAN repudiated such sentiments, and were it not that he is restrained by his friends, the gentleman from Ohio would emphatically so declare. In reply to Mr. JOHN COCHRANE'S remarks, made the other day, he defended the Americans from the charge of proscription, and in support of his position, pointed to the fact that the Americans, last Autumn, were the cause of electing one-half the Democratic State ticket. He was the only representative here from the North as an embodiment of American sentiments, affording a nucleus around which all national elements could rally.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, in reply, said there was at the last Fall election a body of patriotic men who approached half way to the Democratic Party, and elected half the State ticket. He congratulated his colleague that thus much was accomplished. He asked them to be not merely half-way Democrats, but altogether, such as he was.

Mr. MCKEAN, of New-York, (Rep.,) asked Mr. COCHRANE whether he accepted the Buffalo Platform? [Laughter.]

Mr. COCHRANE responded that the purity of the Democratic Party could bear even that—but let me advise the gentleman to forsake the miseries and tempests of the past, and advance to where calm and better breezes blow. [Laughter.] It had been announced what mountains had to be scaled, rivers passed, and midnight darkness penetrated, by those who were in search of the truth. These things beset the Barnburners of New-York, [laughter,] for they wandered through by-ways until they reached some beetling cliff, from which they looked down on plains below and exclaimed: "How goodly are thy tents, O Israel!" [Laughter.] He made an appeal to his friends on the opposite side of the House to reform their politics, and travel the same road as himself.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, (Rep.,)—What will they find at the end of the road—any spoils?

Mr. COCHRANE—Oh, you will not find the flesh-pots of Egypt. [Laughter.] You may find the promised land where principles are found, and where the lion and lamb lie down together. [Roars of laughter.] You will find it is the Democracy which pervades, and will save the Union. He did not know he had made use of the term proscriptive in speaking of the American Party, but it was now like dissolving views of the past.

Mr. CURRY having been brought to the House from his sick-room, Mr. COCHRANE withdrew his motion to adjourn.

The House proceeded to a vote, which resulted as follows:

Necessary to a choice	112
For Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.)	109
Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.)	37
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.)	32
Mr. Quarles, of Tennessee, (Amer.)	13
Mr. Davis, of Indiana, (Anti-Lecompton Dem.)	9
Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, (Amer.)	4
Mr. Houston, of Alabama, (Dem.)	3
Scattering	16

Adjourned.

THE EUROPEAN NEWS.

The News Packages by the Bohemian.

The newspapers brought by the steamship *Bohemian*, at Portland, reached this City at an early hour this morning.

We subjoin extracts of interest and importance.

Massimo D'Azeglio on the Italian Question.

From the Brussels Nord.

The Italian question, matured amidst the struggles and sufferings of half a century, has just entered a phase which it may be perhaps permitted us to consider the final one. Under the penalty of allowing Europe to rush into complications, the issue of which could be foreseen by no person, it is necessary that Italy shall cease to be a menace to a prey for the nations that surround her.

Sad experience has shown what an accumulation of evils has been generated by this system of postponements which has prevailed for a long series of years on the subject of political problems, which it appeared to be quite as difficult to suppress as to solve. Nations as well as Governments condemn themselves most frequently to hard expatiations when they venture to say, like the tyrant of old, "Serious business for to-morrow."

Happily, the brilliant campaign of NAPOLEON III., the peace of Villafranca, and also the dignified and firm attitude maintained so persistently of late by the inhabitants of Central Italy, have brought matters to a crisis, when any delay will become not only a crime against humanity and civilization, but a serious mistake.

The most powerful, as it is the most respectable of human authorities, is about to be put in a position to pronounce its irreversible judgment; the nations that stand at the head of Christian civilization are called upon to give their solemn decision; but here it is impossible to divest one's self of a feeling of apprehension; the decree which will arbitrate in so great a dispute is to be pronounced precisely at the moment when the most opposite principles, the most conflicting interests, the most violent passions, are contending for the ground in an ardent struggle.

We are sometimes astonished, in the calm of historical meditations, at the blindness with which the holiest minds and most upright characters have been struck during the most critical circumstances. In seeing the numberless calamities that have been the result of those errors, we ask ourselves with a kind of impatience how it was that the men of such and such a period did not perceive the simple and efficacious means that were ready at hand for avoiding great evils and for grasping the good within their reach.

Clearness of conception and of the eye, in the heat of battle, is certainly the lot of but a few; but victory is only on this condition. The victory of the calm judgment over the blind impulses of passion is more than ever necessary now to the peace and welfare of Europe.

Were the modern mind, so proud of its conquests, to allow the present opportunity to escape for establishing on its true basis the public right of Christian nations; if, having reached so high a degree of maturity, it were to yield to the fascinations of youth, and if its work of to-day should resemble its work of yesterday, it would soon receive, by a succession of formidable trials, a signal demonstration of its error.

Despite these reflections, and with the best will to submit to impartial reason our thought and our language, we do not conceal from ourselves the extreme difficulty we find in placing ourselves beyond our age, above our most deep-seated feelings and most ardent affections, in forgetting to a certain extent our personality, that we may keep solely in view that which is good, which is just, and therefore that which is useful to the general weal.

This difficulty is doubled for an Italian, who for these many years past, whilst loving his country as they do love it in the land of Italy, has day after day been racked with never-ending torments, and what is yet more intolerable, has felt upon his brow the brand marks of its humiliations.

What is the use of concealing it? Our blood boils at the sight of an Austrian uniform! And yet this feeling is neither that of a reasonable being nor of a Christian. It reminds one of HANNIBAL'S oath; it takes us back to those savage hatreds between nations, that were able to produce great things simultaneously with great calamities in the Pagan world, but which are condemned both by the law of the Gospel and the properly understood interests of humanity. Far from wishing to justify it, we condemn it; nobler aspirations will help us to get rid of it.

The craving to see one's restored country reënjoy the fullness of its rights, the love of its independence, these are sentiments quite great enough to fill the heart, and no room ought to be left in it for the base instincts of hate and vengeance.

Besides, outrage elicits outrage, blood demands blood, and a sad alternative of calamities undergone or inflicted often fills up long intervals of time, which reason, as well as the Christian law, might have turned to account for the benefit of all.

Austria—let us cite the example that appertains to our subject—had doubtless made Italy undergo evils too many to be enumerated; but, when she reckons up her own losses, has she any cause for congratulating herself on her system of injustice and violence? The latest consequences of the policy she followed up with such obstinacy, as they are of a nature to prove to her its wisdom and opportuneness? The terrible experiment to which she has subjected so many millions of men and which has cost torrents of blood, has it borne witness in behalf of her principle?

It is time at length that humanity should take pity on itself. It is time that policy should examine its title deeds, should scrutinize their validity, and that, roused by the terrible warnings which facts have given it, it should ask itself whether, having mistaken its starting point, it has not strayed far away from its true goal? Let diplomacy not delude itself, the universal conscience of mankind is gradually being weaned from it. The moral sentiment progresses and outstrips it; in the high regions of power the most virtuous minds feel the urgency of not lingering on the way; for at the present day, both for Governments and institutions, isolation is death.

One is struck with the sterility of the efforts made since the first revolution to solve certain problems which threaten the general tranquillity; the calculations of the most enlightened statesmen have been unable to stand the test of experience.

A great error must have slipped into our political doctrines; we must find it out; and whatever hurry men's minds may be in at this moment to see themselves in presence of facts—however natural may be this question, addressed at the present moment by public opinion to every writer speaking about Italy to Europe, "What is your practical solution?"—I shall be kindly permitted, when we are striving to prevent the errors of the past from becoming again the dangers of the present, to offer to the meditation of my contemporaries a few of those ideas which doubtless cannot be directly recorded in protocols or in articles of treaties, but without which it must needs be said treaties and protocols are *ab initio* death-struck.

For us Italians the moment is decisive, and without a precedent in our history. We feel that the whole of our future is there in germ. The noblest instincts and the deepest affections of our hearts create in us an irresistible desire to unite in one common action, to endeavor, as far as in us lies, to influence, each by the means at his disposal, those resolutions that may be declared laws. May Europe then be willing to hear us speak for a few moments? May she listen to a voice that has never betrayed the truth! for in our days more than at any other time, the truth alone, we feel convinced, is the sacred *labarum* that leads on to victory.

TURIN, Nov. 20. MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO.

Piccolomini a Patriot.

A private letter from Florence contains the following anecdote of Mlle. PICCOLOMINI:

In each town throughout the country subscriptions are being opened for GARIBALDI, to supply him with funds to recommence, if necessary, the war in the Spring. These are most successful; for the people answer the call on them with the most eager alacrity. National concerts are given everywhere. The one we had last Sunday was the most magnificent and stirring sight I ever beheld. Imagine a theatre almost as large as St. George's Hall, Liverpool, crammed—crammed to an extent that almost created a fear for the solidity of the building. The singers were of the first order, and entered into the spirit of the scene, of course giving their services gratis. The enthusiasm of the public passed all bounds; all were applauded *à outrance*; and, as for myself, I thought they would have devoured me. Their shouts, cries and recalls were enough to bewilder me. But the great feature of the evening was little PICCOLOMINI, who, with her usual tact, well knowing an Italian audience, refused to sing anything but the national hymn, written for the occasion, securing applause through the sentiments it excited. But one must do her justice; she sang with her little voice in a way that made one's blood run cold and thrill with emotion; and, whether she really felt it or not, she seemed inspired with the noble feelings that prevail at present. Instead of merely singing as at a concert, with the music in her hand, she made a scene of it, regularly acting it, and had the stage arranged, with the chorus at the back, and two men in the centre, each holding the flag of independence; she walked about—she seized the flag—she tossed her little head and arms about with an energy, and sang with a fire and soul, that produced an electric effect. The enthusiasm of the public was raised to a frantic pitch; cries of "*Vive* GARIBALDI," "*Vive* VITTORIO EMMANUEL," resounded through the house; ladies, even men, sobbing with emotion. Had the Grand Duke been in Florence that night his life would have been in peril, for at the words, "And from our land the stranger shall fly," so great was the effect that a poinard seemed to gli amer in each eye. I was myself so moved, and so enchanted with PICCOLOMINI, that I could not resist giving her a kiss when she came off, to which she submitted most gracefully, for she is even more charming off the stage than on it.

The French Laws of the Press.

From the Moniteur.

In some recent remarks on precautions connected with the Press, errors have appeared which it is very important to correct. Magistrates have been reproached with arbitrarily violating the regulations of the special procedure introduced by the law of May 26, 1819. The reply to that charge is very simple; the exceptional procedure of the law of 1819 has ceased to exist, having been abrogated by the organic decree of the 17th February, 1852. The proceedings in matters of the Press now come under the common law, and are subjected exclusively to the forms and delays of the code of criminal instruction. Magistrates have also been accused of having used illegal precipitation in the seizure of certain pamphlets; this second reproach is founded on a confusion which can be readily unraveled. The *régime* of the Press is applicable to three distinct kinds of publication—books, journals, and political pamphlets with less than ten pages of print. As regards books, the matter is governed by the law of 1814: no new conditions have been imposed on their publication, and the liberty of publishing books has never been more complete nor more undisputed than at present. The periodical press has its special rules and *régime*, and eight years' experience has proved the necessity and the wisdom of them. The political pamphlet is more akin to journals than to books: it offers the same perils and the same facility of distribution, without being, however, subjected to the same guarantees. Before the law of July 27, 1849, appeals to civil war, outrages on religion and morality, and the most audacious attacks on the principle of property, might be distributed to the extent of 100,000 copies, and addressed with impunity to the passions of the multitude. The evil was already irreparable, when justice interfered. It was to avoid that danger, and to fill up a blank which had been for a long time pointed out, that the Legislative Assembly introduced into the law of July 27, 1849, the obligation for the printer to deposit with the law authorities, 24 hours before any publication or distribution, all writings treating of political matters, or of social economy, having less than ten pages of print. "It is wished," said the reporter of the bill, in explanation of the motives for this innovation, "to put an end to the powerlessness of justice, and to prevent pamphlets from being distributed and a whole edition being exhausted before the magistrate could put the law into execution." It was therefore an exceptional guarantee which the law of 1849 imposed on the publication of political pamphlets. The seizure is not subjected to any condition of time: it is regular, as soon as it has been ordered by the examining magistrate, but it is not definitely maintained until the offence, the inculpation of which has led to the proceeding, has been completed by a fact of publicity. If, on the contrary, proof be given that no distribution or sale preceded the seizure, it is removed. The writer then resumes his freedom of action, but he is warned, and if the work which had been temporarily prohibited be published, proceedings are resumed, the matter is laid before the Correctional Police, and justice secures respect for the law. Such has been, during the last ten years, and such is now, the regular and faithful execution of Art. 7 of the law of July 27, 1849.

Garibaldi to the Ladies of Italy.

Gen. GARIBALDI has just addressed the following proclamation to the ladies of Italy:

When the ladies of Milan, Venice, and other Italian cities, asked at evening parties, their children, friends, or lovers, if they were not going to the holy war, and in this way increased the ranks of the liberating army with the young, the brave, and illustrious,—then, I say, they gave to the character of this epoch the brilliant stamp of female patriotism, which according to history bears witness to us of the valor of the Roman, Spartan, and Carthagenian women. Well, these ladies, these women, worthy of the times of anc

NEWPORT IN DECEMBER.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, Monday, Jan. 2, 1860.

I think it was a writer in *Putnam's* who was regarded as a fit subject for a lunatic asylum, on account of the idea he had conceived of paying his respects to this fashionable resort during the cold and dreary Winter season. But his love of the grand and noble in nature took the place of his timidity and snobbish notions of what was genteel and fashionable, and he came, lingered and admired, and left with a full appreciation of the glories of the seaside in the season of its highest attraction and sublimity.

People sit in their luxurious parlors, hovering around a warm and cosy grate, well fed with oak and walnut, and talk of the storms and tempests of Winter, the glory and grandeur of the seaside, the sublime appearance of the foam-crested, battling waves; read romances of the "deep and dark blue ocean," and form a vivid description, in their imagination, and enjoy all these beauties inclosed by brick walls, double windows, and the thermometer at a temperature of 80°. But to deny these comforts for a while, and to brave the rough elements of the weather to witness in their reality these glories and sublimities, is what very few people are willing to do. But how sudden would the multitude flock hither, at the sound of that great gong beaten by the mandates of Fashion and Custom. Even the chilling winds which now sing their requiem among the rocks, nor the gigantic icicles, "clear as elemental diamonds," which hang from every ledge around, nor the white wintry comforter which mantles the earth and gives it a cheerless aspect, would be obstacles to the Winter hegira. Instead of the gorgeous equipages on wheels, which thronged the avenues in Summer, would be elegantly finished "Cleopatra's" barges upon runners, whose grace and swan-like forms would vie with the ancient chariots of Rome and Egypt. How merrily would the sleigh bells jingle, and what a chorus of mirth would render the season a Summer of pleasure. As it is, the Winter gayeties and frolics of the various metropolis keep silks and satins at home. Newport no longer maintains any attraction for the multitude, but remains as desolate as if a cholera panic had swept the vicinity.

In approaching Aquidneck, from the deck of the small bay steamers, once crowded with joyful passengers, the landscape of the island appeared barren and cold. The shores were skirted with a carpet of fleecy snow, and the spray of the angry waves as it momentarily dashed over the jutting rocks, congealed instantly and formed itself into shapes fantastic. No vernal fields gratified the sight, or earth waving with colored grain. The silent windmills stretched forth their bare, gaunt arms, devoid of canvas, and looked like solitary watch-towers such as the Normans might have built.

Yet upon nearing the place, once the scene of so much gayety and excitement, the picture of dearth and desolation was relieved by the bright rays of the setting sun, reflecting upon the gilded weather-vanes and steeple-tops of the churches. The venerable spire of "Trinity," which for a century and a quarter has braved the Winter gales, reared itself in respectful simplicity, topped with its gilded crown, a relic of kingly rule. The cupola of the ancient State House glistened with the reflections of light upon its icy head, and the Ocean Cottage, a huge wooden castle, reflected from its innumerable windows the gladdening beams of the setting sun. The harbor was clogged with cakes of floating ice, and arranged like sentinels to guard the devoted town "from foreign invasion or domestic strife," were the hulks of several vessels. The fort is no longer occupied—the war dogs upon the parapets are housed and secured, and the flag of the Union hauled down from its airy elevation. At the wharf no impudent and persistent hackmen annoy one by noisy calls for patronage, and instead of a load of those stupendous traveling trunks, big enough to accommodate the wardrobe and household furniture of a family, packed upon rack, top and seat of the stages, the single carriage in waiting conveys one passenger with a carpet-bag to the only hotel now open.

An evening walk exhibits Thames street lit up by the gas-lights of the shops, but comparatively deserted of people. Occasionally I meet a person closely muffled in great coat and fur, and making headway with as much velocity as would be quite dangerous did he not have the walk to himself. I ventured in a grocery-store, and around a red-hot steaming stove, on wooden benches arranged quadrilaterally, sat a dozen denizens of the town, discussing matters of local gossip. The re-paving of Thames-street seemed to be the prominent topic of general observation. And it may be well here to say, that this is a decided improvement, which the next Summer visitors will not fail to appreciate. The last time this street was paved, occurred many years ago, and it was a demanded improvement that it should be re-fitted. It has cost several thousand dollars to do the work, which is to come out of the city Treasury. It is an era which will distinguish the administration of the present worthy Mayor. The social board of our host at the "Aquidneck" was surrounded by only a few sojourners, who did not fail to keep up a keen appetite for the good things set before them.

I had not seen the face of a single one of the female sex, and determined to discover whether any lived here in Winter. I blanketed myself, and set out for the Redwood Library, the rendezvous of *literati*. There was good cheer sufficient. The venerated and classic edifice was brilliantly illuminated and filled with the fair and the wise of the town, listening to an admirable lecture from Geo. C. MASON on "ART." The desolateness of heart was refreshed by the sight of enlightenment, and I could readily transport myself back to the city limits. But when the sun rose the next day, I found the old picture re-presented. The piazzas of the hotels showed an empty vastness, and the wind whistled around them, and sung mournful songs. A farm wagon, with a load of chickens, was the only vehicle which was observed on the Beach Road, which used to be thronged with elegant private equipages, filled with merry, laughing companies. But the glory of old ocean still remains. No edicts of fashion can take from it any of its grandeur, or lessen its attractiveness to the true admirer of nature. All this melancholy solitude which reigns supreme over the town, but enhances the sad and beautiful grandeur of the seaside. I was a solitary visitor to the beach. The gigantic waves rolled in and surged with double the power which they are wont, and the gale lashed the surface of the water with a fury that almost made one tremble on the land.

> "There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,
> There is a rapture on the lonely shore,
> There is society where none intrudes,
> By the deep sea, and music in its roar.
> * * * *
> Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's form
> Glasses itself in tempests; in all time
> Calm or convulsed—in breeze, or gale, or storm,
> Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime
> Dark heaving; boundless, endless and sublime."

The glory and ambition which these sights present and awaken, must be experienced and cannot be described. All the familiar localities which skirt the shore around Newport afford marked beauty in their shroud of ice. On the shelving rocks Boreas and Neptune have formed unique designs, and in the little rocky gulleys and caves the ice has created brittle stalactites transparent and radiant with the reflected hues of the sunlight.

Newport people enjoy themselves in this bleak Winter by social entertainments and the interchange of domestic hilarity; and I am told that the balls and parties exhibit rare beauty and loveliness in the presence of the native belles of Aquidneck. True beauty grows in humble circumstances and flourishes best under the influence of Nature's own nourishers, such as pure air, exercise and healthy labor.

The loss which the place has sustained recently by the "great fire" has created a depressing influence, and will check, somewhat, the prosperity of the town. The Coddington Mill, which was entirely consumed on Saturday, was valued at not far from $85,000. It was fully insured, mostly in this State, and partly in New-York. This fire was a glorious sight, however unfeeling it may be to express it. The immense building wrapt in flames, shooting upward at one time with great velocity and roaring like a caged bear, and then crackling and curling gently skyward, and, with subdued but powerful energy, appearing to feel their terrific strength, spreading themselves until the entire edifice was involved in destruction—was a sublime spectacle. It was the most disastrous fire that has ever occurred here, and startled the Newporters almost out of their wits. The unfortunate operatives feel the loss most severely, for they were thus suddenly turned out of their tenements by the element, and their daily sustenance was dependent upon their work. The event came to them without premonition, leaving them at the mercy of the world's cold charity. Two hundred were thus instantly denied their daily bread, but the good heart of the Mayor provided for them both a habitation and other necessities. The enterprise of Newport will never rebuild this establishment, and its blackened walls will probably remain until the Summer sun shall again bring with it the annual host of pilgrims. HIP.

THE STORY OF THE SEWING-MACHINE.

Its Invention—Improvements—Social, Industrial and Commercial Importance.

To America belongs the honor of giving to the world many new inventions of great practical importance to mankind. Prominent among these are the Electric Telegraph, the Reaper and Mower, and the Sewing-Machine. What the telegraph is to the commercial world, the reaper to the agricultural, the sewing-machine is to the domestic.

The application of machinery to the purposes of sewing is of recent date, yet it has quietly worked its way into a position of great importance, not only in the relief that it brings to thousands of needle-women, but in a commercial view. True, its progress has not been marked with the noise and tumult characteristic of the application of steam to machinery, nor so frequently been made the theme for eloquence with statesmen and orators, as the steamship, the iron horse and the steam printing-press, yet it has quietly stitched its way onward as an agent of domestic economy, until it now claims a place side by side with the most important of the labor-saving inventions.

No one invention has brought with it so great a relief for our mothers and daughters as these iron needle-women. Indeed, it is the only invention that can be claimed chiefly for woman's benefit. The inventive genius of man, ever alert to furnish the world with machinery for saving labor and cheapening the cost of manufactures, seemed to regard man as the only laborer, prior to the invention of the sewing-machine. The carpenter, with his planing, matching, and other machinery, was relieved from the drudgery of his trade, but, on returning home at night, found no labor-saving machinery to relieve his wife in her toil with the needle. The farmer, with his reaper, and threshing machine, gathers his harvest and prepares his grain for market with ten times the rapidity and ease that he could before these were invented; but his companion and helpmeet found no machinery to speed her labor and ease her toil, until the advent of the sewing-machine. For a long time has machinery been employed in the different walks of life to emancipate man from exhausting toil, to quicken the wheels of commerce over land and sea; and instead of depriving the laborer of work, it has opened new fields of enterprise and led thousands into the road to wealth.

The first record in the Patent-office Reports of the invention of sewing-machines is under the date of February, 1842. This patent was granted for making what is termed the "shoemaker's stitch in leather." The material to be sewed was placed in clamps, provided with feeding apparatus. It used a needle, pointed at each end, with an eye in the middle, and pincers to alternately draw the needle back and forth. This crude machine was scarcely heard of outside the Patent office, and we presume the inventor never received in return for it one dollar of the money which he expended to secure the patent. However, unprofitable as it was to him, and unpromising for the purposes intended, it suggested to other minds the further application of machinery to sewing.

A little more than a year after the first sewing-machine patent was granted, Mr. BEAN, of New-York, obtained a patent for using the common sewing-needle with machinery. This invention employed small geared wheels to corrugate the cloth, and through the folds thus produced it thrust a long needle. This machine, like the former, proved to be useless for manufacturing clothing, but it is employed in making small bags for grocers. An improvement on this machine was made for sewing umbrellas, but it has never been successfully introduced. Still, as these served to suggest new ideas on this subject, it was a step forward toward the development of this class of machinery. Numerous experiments succeeded this invention, but they failed to produce anything practical until the Autumn of 1846. In September of that year, ELIAS HOWE, Jr., to whom, in the language of the courts, 'is alone due the honor of giving to the world a practical sewing-machine," obtained a patent "for forming a seam by a combination of the eye-pointed needle and a shuttle, in connection with a basted-plate for feeding, also a clipping-piece for governing the delivery of thread from the shuttle."

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., is a native of Spencer, Mass., but was residing at Cambridge, Mass., when he projected and patented his sewing machine—a nucleus around which has grown up an extensive and lucrative business. For years he struggled with his invention, spending large sums of money in improving it, and in trying to convince the public of its utility. Like other new inventions, its introduction into use by the people was a matter of great difficulty. The incredulous public were slow to understand and appreciate its merits. Some tried to use it while in its crude state, but soon abandoned it as worthless. For years Mr. HOWE struggled in doubt and uncertainty as to the future fate of his invention. Through all his trials, though often despondingly yet never despairing, he toiled on. Hoping to meet with better success in his enterprise, he went to Europe, for the purpose of securing its patent there, and of enlisting capitalists in its manufacture. While endeavoring to procure a public recognition of his invention in England, he discovered harpies ready to seize and appropriate the fruits of his labors. After two years of struggle, disappointment and failure, he decided to return to his native country. Having exhausted his means, he embarked as a steerage passenger, and paid for his passage by acting as cook during the voyage. Thus, with his invention by his side, he found his way home again, without money to extend his experiments, or to defend himself against the infringements upon his patent which had been developed during his absence. Full of tast hope for the future and confidence in his ultimate success, which only those who have bestowed great inventions upon the world fully understand, he sought employment in one of the New-England machine shops, and there remained until he had earned enough to commence suit against those who had infringed upon his rights. His own means not proving sufficient to carry through his suits, his father mortgaged his farm and obtained money to assist him. By this means and the aid of friends, he was enabled to establish his claim so completely that since that time, all who manufacture sewing machines using the eye pointed needle and two threads, are obliged to pay him a tribute.

The patent of ELIAS HOWE, Jr., covers the mode of making the stitch termed the "lock-stitch," used in the various sewing-machines, and the use of the eye-pointed needle. The several machines now manufactured use the principle secured to Mr. HOWE, by permission and the payment of a specified fee, but in addition to this each has a distinct patent upon some improvement, or minor part. These minor patents consist chiefly of different modes of holding and feeding the cloth, alterations in the shuttle and the mode of moving it, new methods for holding the spools, and similar modifications. About *three hundred of these patents on sewing-machines have been issued since Mr. HOWE secured his.* Law suits have been multiplied, and vast sums of money expended in contesting and defending the various machines, yet the courts have uniformly decided that the mode of making the stitch in the different machines does not contain any new principle, but is simply a different application of that secured to Mr. HOWE, so that all the other patents would be worthless without permission to use his.

HOWE's machine had but little resemblance to either of the sewing-machines made at the present time. In his, the needle worked horizontally, instead of vertically, as it does with all machines now made. The cloth to be sewed was suspended upon pins projecting from a "baster-plate." In front of the cloth the 'pan-plate" pressed the fabric upon the "baster-plate" while passing between them. The first real improvement made upon this machine was to change the needle from a horizontal to a vertical action, abandon the "baster-plate," and place the fabric to be sewed horizontally upon a plate beneath the needle, and move it along with pins and other projections which penetrated the cloth. This mode of feeding the material was exceedingly objectionable, because it prevented the free movement in the fabric so essential in forming a curved seam. Many expedients were devised and tried for obviating this difficulty, so as to allow the cloth to be readily turned in any direction while forming the seam; this object was finally accomplished by Mr. A. B. WILSON in the year 1850.

To attempt an enumeration of the various inventions that have been patented to improve the sewing machine, most of which have scarcely been heard of since the patent was granted, would require more time and space than we can devote to it, so we will content ourselves with referring to the most prominent ones now before the public.

HOWE's invention, the germ of all successful machines, used the shuttle in forming the stitch, and it was considered indispensable to its successful working. In 1849, Mr. BLODGETT, of Boston, invented a "rotary shuttle," which, in combination with an "eye-pointed needle," was another step forward. In 1850, Mr. A. B. WILSON, now of the firm of WHEELER & WILSON, obtained a patent for a "two-pointed shuttle," which would take a stitch in the backward, as well as in the forward motion. This improvement did not make the machine all that could be desired. In the following year we first find the name of I. M. SINGER in the Patent-office records in connection with sewing machines. In August, 1851, he obtained a patent for "giving the shuttle an additional forward motion."

Thus far all the sewing-machines had serious disadvantages. Among their prominent defects, was the inability to increase their speed without increasing the size of the thead. This rendered them worthless for fine sewing. Indeed, it was not only necessary that the thread should be large, in order to increase the speed without breaking the thread, but the machinery itself must be made heavier to work the shuttle, thus excluding them from use in the family, and rendering them fit only for the heaviest kind of work, in factories, &c. For a long time the proprietors directed their attention chiefly to introducing their machines into establishments where coarse goods and heavy garments were made. The motion of the shuttle so strained upon the thread, that one fine enough for sewing muslin could not be used. How to improve the machines, so as to make the lock-stitch rapidly and perfectly, and at the same time to adapt them to the use of thread fine enough for the most delicate fabric, was the great problem to be solved in the accomplishment of a complete family sewing-machine. Much thought, time, labor and money were spent in efforts and experiments to achieve this desideratum. It was finally reached in the Summer of 1851 by Mr. A. B. WILSON, who invented the "rotary hook," which seizes the loop of the thread when it is thrust through the cloth, and passes it around a stationary bobbin containing the lower thread, in the same manner that the school girl passes her skipping-rope under her feet. The use of this "rotary hook" rendered it practicable to make the machines much lighter than previously, and secured the long-desired object of making the lock stitch in a perfect manner with rapidity, even while using the finest thread on the most delicate material. At once it became a family sewing-machine. This improvement is one of the most important features in the sewing-machines of to-day. The shuttle machine, however, has subsequently been made lighter, and so improved as to carry a fine thread, but it will not work with that rapidity which is attained by using the "rotary hook."

While several individuals were laboring to perfect the "lock-stitch," others were engaged upon the "chain-stitch." The first patent granted in England, was in 1850, and for a single-thread "chain-stitch."

Some five or six patents were granted for different modes of making the "chain stitch," but this class of machines did not assume a practical form until the year 1851, when GROVER & BAKER obtained a patent for forming a double loop stitch, by means of two needles, one working vertically and the other horizontally. Various improvements have been added to this machine, and now it is one of the most quiet and simple ones in use. It is adapted to both the finest and coarsest thread, and to sewing the lightest as well as the heaviest of goods. This double-loop stitch requires more thread for a seam than the lock stitch, and the loop being formed on the under side of the cloth, it leaves a ridge along the seam on that side. Owing to these facts manufacturers of clothing object to machines that make this stitch; yet some persons prefer it for garments that require washing, because of the elasticity of the seam.

Since the perfection of these stitches many other inventions have been added, some of which are quite important to the successful operation of the machines. Among them are devices for regulating the supply of the thread, the feed motion, &c. But from the three hundred patents, only about twenty-five distinct and different sewing machines have been produced, and less than one-half of these have thus far proved sufficiently practical to meet with general approbation from the public; while four or five only have sold more than three thousand each. The machines which are most extensively employed for manufacturing purposes are those of WHEELER & WILSON, and of I. M. SINGER & Co.

The introduction of the sewing-machine into general use has been more rapid than that of any other invention. They began to attract attention about 1853, and during the seven years since, their sales have been rapidly increasing. About $2,500,000 of capital is invested in their manufacture, and more than three thousand men are employed, besides an army of agents stationed in every important city of the Union, for selling them. One company pays to their mechanics employed in the manufactory, upwards of $400,000, besides the salaries of their numerous agents. It is estimated that more than $1,000,000 is paid annually by the sewing-machine companies to their mechanics alone. Their manufacturing establishments are among the most extensive workshops in the country. I. M. SINGER & Co. have a large manufactory in Centre-street, New-York, and GROVER & BAKER, at Boston. The latter company employs from four to five hundred workmen. WHEELER & WILSON'S immense manufactory occupies nearly four acres, at Bridgeport, Conn., embracing what was formerly the great Jerome Clock establishment, which "ticked" away the fortunes of BARNUM.

The sewing-machines led to the invention of other machinery for their manufacture, and now nearly every part of these household labor-savers is made by labor-saving machinery. Their success has drawn to and engaged in the sewing-machine trade some of the best mechanical and commercial talent in the country. Superior locksmiths have found better remuneration here than at their own trades, because of the demand for first-class workmen; hence, it has been difficult to obtain a supply of good mechanics for the manufactory of locks.

As all parties manufacturing sewing machines are obliged to pay Mr. HOWE a fee for each machine sold, and are also compelled to make quarterly returns to him, stating under oath the number sold, his books give a correct statement of the actual number of machines sold by the different manufacturers. From this reliable source we have obtained the following statistics, showing the number of sewing machines reported as disposed of during the past seven years, ending with Nov. 1, 1859, except that of I. M. SINGER & Co., whose quarterly report was to Oct. 1, 1859:

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	Total.
Wheeler & Wilson	799	966	1,171	2,210	4,591	7,978	21,306	39,901
Grover & Baker	657	2,034	1,145	1,952	3,880	5,070	19,230	21,818
I.M Singer & Co	810	879	888	2,564	3,630	3,594	10,938	23,353
Ladd & Webster	109	268	73	180	453	490	1,783	3,352
A.B. Howe	....	69	83	47	135	179	921	1,333
Bartholf..	135	55	31	33	31	203	747	1,237
Lavitt & Co	28	217	152	735	195	73	213	1,115
Fickle & Lyon	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	530
All others.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	869
	2,509	4,469	3,513	7,723	12,713	17,589	46,243	95,518

It will be seen from the above statistics that there have been sold during the past seven years, prior to Nov. 1, 1859, more than 95,000 sewing machines, and that nearly one half of this number were sold during the year 1859 alone. Notwithstanding their sales have been so extensive, the demand increases as the knowledge of their real value becomes known. The greatest and widest usefulness of this invention seems to have but just commenced. During the year 1853 only 2,500 of these machines were disposed of, yet six years later upwards of 46,000, or nearly twenty times as many, were sold in one year.

The tribute paid to Mr. HOWE is arranged upon what is termed a "sliding scale," so that the fee for each machine diminishes in proportion as the number sold for the year increases. In 1853, WHEELER & WILSON paid a fee of about $13 for each machine, but, in accordance with this scale, they now pay only $3 each. Supposing Mr. HOWE to receive fees from each manufacturer, at this lowest rate, the income from his patent for 1859 would be about $142,000—a comfortable salary, to say the least; but it has been attained by years of patient toiling and great expense. The germs from which have sprung these fruitful trees, whose branches extend over every section of the country, were planted by him years ago, and their growth tended with laborious anxiety. While he is feebly reposing beneath their grateful shade, enjoying their golden fruit dropping into his lap, others, who planted and trained these trees, and who are still laboring to increase their growth, are also gathering abundant harvests.

Although Mr. HOWE's patent was obtained in 1846, he did not receive from it enough money to pay the Patent-office fee, before 1853. Up to that time it had been a continued expense, and he had spent many thousands of dollars in experimenting upon, traveling for, and defending his invention. He not only exhausted all of his own means, but his father pledged all that he was worth, and his friends loaned him money, to enable him to secure his claim. Since then its returns have enabled him to repay all these favors, and still leave an abundant reward for all his struggles.

The cost of manufacturing the sewing-machines has been less than the expense attending their sale, and it was only by the high prices demanded that their extensive and rapid introduction has been accomplished. Agents have been sent into new localities and sustained at an outlay often far exceeding any immediate returns, to introduce the machines and further the interests of the manufacturers. Notwithstanding these apparently high prices, the purchaser has found his investment exceedingly profitable, and in the aggregate millions have been added to the productive industry of the country.

The use of the sewing-machine has already become far more extensive than the most sanguine anticipated. They are common in the family, and fully supply the wants of the needle in the household, and have become indispensable to the dressmaker, tailor, seamstress, and manufacturers of ready-made clothing, shirts and collars, skirts, hats, caps, ladies' gaiters, boots, shoes, harnesses and upholstery; and every other manufactory, where the needle and thread are used, has been benefited by this invention. Many new branches of industry have been created, and their pursuit rendered highly remunerative. A shirt manufactory in New-Haven, Ct., uses 500 of the lock-stitch machines. In Troy, N. Y., and vicinity, upwards of 3,000 of the same class of machines are employed in making shirts and collars.

The time saved in manufacturing different articles of clothing is an important item. The sewing upon a gentleman's shirt can be accomplished with ease in one hour upon a first-class sewing machine. It would take 14 hours of close and weary application to do the same by hand. A pair of pantaloons can be made in one hour by the machine, that would take a smart seamstress five hours to make. A frock-coat requiring 17 hours of constant work by hand, can be made with a machine in three hours. Seams of considerable length are ordinarily sewed with the best machines, at the rate of a yard a minute, and that too in a manner far superior to hand sewing, besides being more healthy for those engaged. Saving of time, superiority in work and healthfulness, are three strong commendations.

Contrary to the predictions of many on the first introduction of sewing machines, the sewing girls—those whom necessity compels to earn their livelihood by the use of the needle—have been greatly benefited by this invention. Thousands of them have found better remuneration and lighter toil. It is no uncommon thing for those who, toiling night and day, could earn only one or two dollars per week, to now receive from three to ten dollars per week for operating a sewing machine two-thirds as many hours, and with lighter labor. Indeed, many girls who own their machines have earned more than ten dollars per week.

Such are some of the important results accomplished by the sewing-machines—those lilliputian needle-women that never become weary while performing the labor of human fingers. Every day extends their use into remoter parts of the country and of the world. They are used in China, in Hindostan, Australia, Turkey, Africa, South America, and throughout Europe—in fact, everywhere that the busy needle is plied, these tireless workers have found their way, carrying relief for woman's trembling hands and weary eyes. The swift-flying needle—this best boon to woman in the nineteenth century—has already won many victories, and soon the song of the shirt will be heard only in tradition of sufferings passed away.

THE SLAVERY AGITATION.

State of Southern Sentiment.

Universal Ostracism of Northern People.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Monday, Jan. 2, 1860.

"The Abolitionists must be driven out." This is our Buchanier watchword to-day, especially in the County of Madison. As you are aware, those mobbish Madisonians, would-be cavaliers of the first water, have dragooned out of the State FARR, ROGERS, and Company. Picked and mounted men of Kentucky's best blood, armed and equipped *cap-à-pied*, and astride of Kentucky's fiercest steeds, they pranced through devoted Berea on the 23d ult., and warned some three dozen Free-Soil settlers within ten days to leave. For the sake of their lives they did leave. Gov. MAGOFFIN was appealed to; but, of course, he told them they must be off. "The peace of the State" required their absence. To save themselves and their families from probable destruction, and their property from possible pillage, conflagration, or confiscation, they have crossed the Ohio to soil where they can continue to exercise the legitimate liberties of freemen without any to molest or make them afraid.

Buchaniers, especially, aver this is all right, proper, expedient, and in accordance with the sentiment of every Kentuckian, irrespective of party! This is very questionable. They are hardly the mouth-pieces of us all, or even of a majority. Buchanierism does not embody all Kentucky sentiment, nor control all Kentucky speech.

These banished Bereans are understood to have been industrious, peaceful, and law-abiding citizens, entertaining moderate, unobtrusive Free-Soil sentiments. They mortally offended the temporary ruling spirits of Madison, because, with candor and courtesy, they expressed their opposition to the nature, policy and system of Slavery on grounds so often presented by our Clays, Breckinridges, Marshalls, Underwoods, Nicholases, and Robertsons. I am told they manifested nothing of the Wendell Phillips or John Brown, and challenged legal investigation. They appear to be the victims of a baseless, cruel, and unwise suspicion pervading the "upper ten" of Madison society.

The very "citizens," who, with the Governor's unauthorized sanction, have lawlessly exiled and ostracised these quiet Free Soil settlers, confess, by their conduct and language, that there is an irrepressible antagonism between Free and Slave labor when together in the same State, and that one or the other, for its own sake, must be dominant and all-prevailing to the entire exclusion of its opposite. Free-Soil immigration is converting Missouri into a Free State quietly but irresistibly. The Madisonians swear that their locality and State shall not be so converted! They would "take time by the forelock," and, with the aid of their Governor, prevent such a catastrophe. Their law and Gospel is that, if Slave labor is to continue ascendant in Kentucky,—as they proclaim it shall,—Free labor must not be allowed any foothold within her borders. Their blacks must in no way be freed, exported, or colonized. In the name of their Higher-law, Slave-Sollism must and shall be perpetual monarch of all it surveys.

The senior editor of the Louisville *Courier* lauds this ostracism. It is remarkable that, only ten years ago, he, who is now one of the most zealous Slave-rollers in Kentucky, was just the contrary. Then, if I recollect aright, he could not say and publish too much against Slavery. Our *Courier*, of 1849, went ahead of anything uttered here by any of the ostracized thirty-six. Its influence was, of course, much wider. It sounded long and loudly to the tune of Free-Soil. Mr. HALDEMAN was then free from his present party and official trammels. He even published, with approval communications from CASSIUS M. CLAY, wherein Slavery was branded a "legal tyranny over natural rights, and every just man will seek uncompromisingly its overthrow."

Kentucky sentiment in 1849 was unmistakably for early emancipation. So thundered the *Courier*. The interests of Kentucky's entire white population demanded it. African Slavery was degrading and prostrating her laboring whites, paralyzing her energies as a State, crushing out all individual and associated enterprise, keeping off industrious immigrants and capitalists, and warring with Kentucky soil. It was a wrong, a curse, a blight, an incubus, enough to alarm and arouse the people of Kentucky to a sense of their danger and their actual moral and material degeneracy, and to make them forthwith prepare to shake it off. Emancipation was the cause of progress, hope and glory for Kentucky. It was destined to go on. Put it down to-day, and it will rise to-morrow to renew the conflict, and soon to conquer.

But now Mr. HALDEMAN refuses in writing, Mr. MAGOFFIN, and bids Kentucky believe that Slavery is a most divine, sanctified, venerable, blessed and desirable institution, to be sustained and fortified and perpetuated by all manner of means and appliances. Kentucky must and will preserve her Slavery *status* forever! She cannot get along without it. She would go to wrack and ruin! Domestic Free-Sollism is at war with her vital interests! It can and it shall be put down and kept down by Slave-soil ostracism and absolutism!

Such is the talk of the very partisans who now and then profess to be so heartily tired of the Federal and State Slave agitation, as being profitless and mischievous. They, as well as the "Black Republicans," do their part to keep it up everywhere. Their conduct is often calculated to create counter-agitation and reaction.

Despite all Newport and Madison County backsets, the time will come when Kentucky's popular majority will be animated and actuated by the sentiments attributed to them in 1849. They will speak out for gradual and thorough emancipation and colonization, together with free, white labor immigration. A necessity knowing no law but that of military despotism and mobbish might,—a terrorism and an inquisition by those in the interest of partisan Slavery, will have its day and then end.

Kentucky's manhood will not brook, forever, tyranny from any quarter, North or South, or for any cause of any class or of any party, Free-Soil or Slave-Soil, Republican, Abolition, Opposition, or Democratic. PONTIAC.

A NEW-YORKER EXPELLED FROM KNOXVILLE.

A NARROW ESCAPE FROM LYNCHING.

From the Knoxville Whig.

On Monday, a man from New-York, by the name of CREGAR, was taken up by a Committee, who waited on him, and brought before a meeting of our citizens in the Court-house, upon the charge of being an Abolitionist. He was called upon to state his own case, and he done so, by saying that he had been forced to leave Asheville upon a short notice—that he was an Anti-Slavery man—had rode in a wagon with a slave near Asheville, and had told the negro what wages were at the North, &c. According to his own version he is an Abolitionist, but he said that he had not tampered with any slaves—did not believe it right to run negroes out of the South to the North—and he was opposed to getting up insurrections. His business was to sell fruit trees and shrubbery for an extensive establishment at Rochester. The excitement was very great—the crowd was large—and at one time the consequences threatened to be serious. Rev. JAMES PARK opened the meeting with a sensible address, in which he counseled moderation, and expressed the hope that the citizens would preserve their dignity, and calmly listen to reason, and not to the suggestions of passion. We considered his remarks well-timed, and his sentiments proper, and we stated to the meeting that we concurred the sentiments of Mr. PARK, and urged upon the citizens to act in keeping with their magnanimity of character, and not to inflict personal violence upon the man, unless they had other and stronger testimony against him. At this stage of the game, the sentiment of the crowd was that CREGAR ought to be required to leave the State in a reasonable length of time, but that he ought not to be treated with violence. But Gen. RAMSAY, the late defeated candidate for Congress, came down upon the stand and delivered one of the most unlooked-for, ill-timed, not to say infamous, speeches we ever listened to under the circumstances. He was for cruelly lashing the man, as an example to others. He was grossly insulting to all who counseled moderation; he made the political party issue, and placed all who were not for violence in the attitude of hostility to the South, and launched out against the Union and in favor of dissolution.

Col. O. P. TEMPLE followed Gen. RAMSEY, and gave him a most severe but merited castigation for the speech he had delivered—denouncing his sentiments as worthy alone of scorn and contempt, and was loudly cheered by the audience.

Speeches were also made by JAMES R. COOKE, Esq., and WILL L. SCOTT, Esq., who took the proper view of the subject, and counselled moderation, deprecating the great evil of mob law prevailing to a dangerous extent in the South, and hoped that reason, moderation and justice would be acted out on this occasion.

After these speeches were delivered, the Committee of three, who were out, brought in a report requiring CREGAR to leave in twenty-four hours. This was, as we understood it, so amended as to allow him three days to wind up his business, and this, we are inclined to think, met with the approval of the meeting. But an unfortunate debate sprang up between Messrs. PARK and CHARLTON, and the consequences threatened, for a time, to be fearful, as the friends of these gentlemen drew weapons. But, by the interference of friends, peace was restored, the crowd dispersed and the New-Yorker has left for his congenial North, where he ought to remain.

CONDITION OF SLAVES AT THE SOUTH AS AFFECTED BY THE RECENT AGITATION.

The following letter from one of the most distinguished clergymen of the Southern States, was written in reply to an inquiry from Hon. EDWARD EVERETT as to the effect of recent Anti-Slavery movements upon the condition of the slaves in the Southern States:

From the Boston Courier.

BALTIMORE Monday, Dec. 19.

TO HON. EDWARD EVERETT.—*My Dear Sir:* Perhaps too much importance has been attached to that insane outbreak of fanaticism at Harper's Ferry; but the sympathy with such a deed of violence and blood, which has been manifested at the North—can any patriot, any good man, observe this without amazement and alarm? I know the friends of our common country are mistaken, when they complain that the grand Union demonstrations in Boston and other cities have not been duly appreciated here and elsewhere. They have gladdened all true American hearts; they have brought tears to many eyes; and caused multitudes to say, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Still, while members are elected to Congress who openly avow their hostility to the South, it is idle to expect too much confidence in any assurances of fraternal affection proclaimed in popular assemblies, no matter with what sincerity and enthusiasm. I read your noble address with delight. I looked at the touching picture, "The last days of WEBSTER," and exclaimed, "O for one note of that clarion voice now!" But the South could wish to hear what the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives say. Would they avow these patriotic sentiments? Could they speak as you did without forfeiting their places?

Here, in this city, and over this land, North and South, I fear we are feeling—and will experience still more mournfully—the wisdom of this prophetic warning, once uttered by Mr. BURKE: "When bad men combine, good men must associate, else they will fall one by one, an unpitied sacrifice in a contemptible struggle."

The question you propose I can answer confidently; for, in leaving the Bar and entering the ministry I had intended to devote myself entirely to the instruction of the slaves in South Carolina. For some time I confined myself to that mission, and I found everywhere among masters a prompt and active cooperation. True, there were laws forbidding the negroes to assemble without a certain number of white persons, but I visited that law most industriously—meeting thousands from different plantations and preaching to them. This would not be allowed now. Another statute, forbidding any one to teach the negroes to read, was treated with as little regard. In almost every family, servants learned to read—some of them in my own household, not only reading, but writing a much better hand than their master. Indeed, such was the general prejudice against this latter enactment, that, in an address on the religious instruction of slaves, prepared at the request of the South Carolina Agricultural Society, I strongly urged its repeal. Just about that time an attempt was made to abuse the mail by circulating incendiary works, and I was thus compelled to withdraw that portion of the address—the President of the Society, Gov. SEABROOK, a most benevolent gentleman, prooucing these pamphlets and insisting that the law was necessary for the protection of the slaves themselves.

In June, 1845, there assembled in Charleston a body of men, representing almost all the wisdom and wealth of South Carolina. There were present, also delegates from Georgia, and, I believe, from other States. It was a meeting of the Association for the Improvement, Moral and Religious, of the Slave Population. The venerable Judge HUGER presided. Having been appointed to address that large and noble audience, I did not hesitate to speak my whole mind; appealing to masters to imitate the Antonines and other magnanimous Roman Emperors, to become the guardians of their slaves, to have laws enacted protecting them in their relations as husbands and wives and parents; to recognize the rights which the Gospel asserts for servants as well as masters. In a word, I pressed upon them the solemn obligations which their power over these human beings imposed upon them—obligations only the more sacred, because their power was so irresponsible.

That august assembly not only honored me with their attention, but expressed their approval, the presiding officer concurring most emphatically in the views submitted.

I need scarcely tell you that no such address would be regarded as wise or prudent at this time. It is not that masters are less engaged in seeking to promote the moral and religious well-being of their servants; but measures which once could have been adopted most beneficially would now only expose master and servant to the baneful influence of fanatical intermeddling.

If anything is certain, it is, that the Gospel does not recognize hatred, abuse, violence and blood as the means by which good is to be done. The Gospel is a system of love. It assails no established social relations, but it infuses love into the hearts of those who are bound together, and thus unites them in affection. If the Gospel is to emancipate slaves, it will be, not by insurrection and massacre, but by a love which will melt off their bonds. Let the spirit of the New Testament triumph, and all wrath and anger and bitterness will cease. The South and the North will harmoniously consult as to the best interests of the Africans now in our midst; and masters will seek to promote the best welfare of those who have been committed to their care.

I think I speak accurately when I say, that hitherto every sacrifice for the emancipation of slaves has been made by Southern men; and many hundred thousands of dollars have been expended in such liberations. The North has wasted large sums for abolition books and lectures; for addresses calculated to inflame the imagination of the women and children and to mislead multitudes of men—most excellent and pious—but utterly ignorant as to the condition of things at the South. We now find, indeed, that money has been contributed even for the purchase of deadly weapons to be employed against the South, and to enlist the most ferocious passions in secret crusades, compared with which an open invasion by foreign enemies would be a blessing. I believe, however, that not one cent has yet been given to set on foot—or even to encourage when proposed—any plausible enterprise for the benefit of the slave.

In the providence of God some of these people have been placed under my care. My responsibilities have pressed heavily upon me; nor have I failed to seek from God, and from the wisdom of the wisest men, a knowledge of my duty to them. I am no politician, seeking to make capital out of this dangerous subject. I am a Christian, seeking to obey God in all things. And willing to make great sacrifices, to reduce myself and family to comparative poverty, if I could improve their condition, I have twice made overt

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 6.

$2,000 Mo. St. 6s, ex d.	79¾	100 Erie Railroad	35
3,000 do	79¾	80 Harlem Railroad	9
1,000 do	79⅝	8 Second-av R ex div	98
4,000 Cal for State 7s. 83		100 Reading Railroad	41⅜
1,000 N. Y. Central 6s. 90⅜		200 Mich. Cen. Railr'd.	37⅜
3,000 N Y Cen R. 7s. 100		150 do	37
7,000 E. R. 2d m. B Ex. 91		50 M. So. & N. Ia. g'w.	16¾
4,000 H Riv. R. C. 8. 78¾		60 Mech Bank'g Ass'n	93
4 do	75	12 Metropolitan Bank	108
1,000 Ill. Cent. R. B.	86	200 Ill. Cen. Railroad	88
2,000 T. R. A. 2d M.	84	50 do	57⅝
1,000 Cl. & Tol. S. F. B	84	50 Ga. & Chi. R.	s10 63
29 Bank of Commerce.	98	100 do	s15 63
100 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	78¾	450 do	63
100 do	b60 76	50 do	b15 63¼
50 do	s10 75¾	50 do	b5 63
100 do	s60 75	100 do	b10 63
200 Del. & Hud. C. Co	92	50 do	62¾
100 do	b30 92	225 do	b30 63
1,000 N. Y. Central B.	73½	100 do	b7 63
100 do	b10 73¾	700 do	62¾
400 do	73¾	50 do	s10 62¾
100 do	s10 73¾	20 Cleve. & Tol. R.	19¾
300 do	b60 74	200 do	20
200 do	75¾	100 Chi. & Rock Isl. R.	61¾
200 do	b15 73¾	300 do	s10 61¾
100 do	b30 73¾	200 do	61¾
400 do	b30 74	400 do	s30 61¾
200 do	s60 73¾	100 do	61¾
200 do	s30 73¾	300 do	b30 62¼
100 do	b60 74½	300 do	62
200 do	73¾	100 do	b60 62¼
100 do	s15 73¾	15 Mil. & Miss. R.	23¾
100 do	s20 73¾	25 do	24

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Wash. 6s, '70.	85¾	30 Hudson River R.	42
4,000 Rock I. C. W. I.	39¾	20 do	42¾
5,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	86¾	5 Clev., Col. & Cin R.	95
2,000 Hud. Riv R 8s M.	41¾	300 Panama R.	s20 127
10 Pacific Mail S. Co.	73¾	50 do	127¼
300 Mich. Central R.	87¾	500 Galena & Chic. R.	63
50 M. S. & N. I. C. R. scrip	38	do	s60 61
300 New-York Cen. R.	74¾	200 do	60¾
70 do	74¾	100 do	b30 63¾
200 do	b30 74¾	5 Chic. & Rock. I. R.	63¼
200 do	b10 74¾	100 do	b30 62¾
100 do	74¾	200 do	62¾
100 do	s60 74¾	100 do	b30 63¼
100 do	74¾	100 do	63¼
100 Harlem R. Prefer.	33¾	100 do	b60 63¼

FRIDAY, Jan. 6—P. M.

There was a further improved demand for Stocks to-day, and prices recovered an additional one ℔ cent. on New-York Central, with which Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois Central, Hudson, Reading, and Panama sympathized. The recovery in Panama is equal to 2 ℔ cent. since yesterday forenoon, and in Rock Island 1½ ℔ cent. There was an inquiry for Illinois Central Scrip Stock, at 88½, at the Second Board, supposed to be on private telegraphic advice from the Portland steamer, which arrived yesterday. The Construction Bonds of the Company went to 86½ ℔ cent. The cancelation of these Bonds, in settlement of land sales, amounted, in December, to about $50,000. The Hudson River Shares rose to 42½@42¾ ℔ cent., and the third mortgage of the road sold at 81½ ℔ cent. Reading Shares recovered to 42@42½ ℔ cent. The weak spot in the Share list this morning was Galena, which, on the result of the December traffic—$82,987 against $87,082 last season—fell to 62¾ ℔ cent., but at the Second Board returned to 63½ ℔ cent. The Michigan Shares keep down. Southern preferred 16¾, and Central 37½ ℔ cent. Pacific Mail is steady, at 75½ ℔ cent. The Company have recently adopted a by-law, limiting the transfers on the books to a single change per day on the same certificate; the new certificate to be issued and delivered the following day. As this would compel the Brokers to deal with each other by certificate with power of Attorney attached, and as the present form of the Company's certificate is not so complete for this purpose as that of the New-York Central Company, (who adopted a similar resolution on transfers some five years ago,) a Committee of the Board of Brokers has been named to confer with the Managers of the Pacific, on the proposed change. In State Stocks, Bank Shares, and Delaware and Hudson, the market is weaker on the recent change in Money; Missouris sold as low as 79½ ℔ cent., ex-dividend. They have been partially influenced to lower prices by the apprehension that the State Legislature may yield to the Railway pressure for additional aid, so as to fill up the appropriations, in the end, to the full measure of the constitutional limit of thirty millions Public Debt. But we see no evidence from that quarter that the process of issuing this debt will be more rapid than heretofore, nor that any new appropriations will be made to swell the aggregate beyond the $24,500,000 Railway aid now authorized. On this authority, the total issue of 6 ℔ cents. direct, and 7 ℔ cents. by way of indorsements to the Railways on the 1st January, 1859, stood.....$19,056,000
Present issues.....21,601,000

Increase in Dec 1859.....$2,545,000

The original authority stands as follows, compared with actual issue:

Names of Companies.	Authorized.	Issued.	Balance.
Pacific Railroad	$7,000,000	$7,000,000	.....
Pacific S. W. Branch	4,000,000	2,800,000	$1,700,000
Hannibal and St. Jos.	5,000,000	3,000,000	.....
North Missouri	5 500,000	4,350,000	1,150,000
St. L. and Iron Mount.	3 600,000	3,501,000	99,000
Cairo and Fulton	650,000	650,000	.....
Platte County	700 000	800,000	400,000
Total	$24,950,000	$21,601,000	$3,349,000

The North Missouri line stops, at present, at its intersection with the Hannibal and St. Joseph line, and the work on the Iron Mountain line has been suspended. That the balances, which would otherwise have gone to these works, may be diverted by the present Legislature to the further aid of some of the other works, is not improbable, but if the State is governed by the considerations of prudence and ability which have heretofore resisted the outside pressure for a larger debt, this is all that will be done at present. Including $602,000 old Bank Debt, and $460,000 short Revenue Bonds, held at home, and due and payable out of the tax list of 1860-61, the present authorized Debt of the State is.....$25,952,000
Of which issued to Railroads.....$21,601,000
Bank and Revenue.....1,002,000—22,603,000
Balance to issue.....$3,349,000

This sum might, constitutionally, be increased to $7,397,000, to make the whole public debt $30,000,000, but not safely so without further direct and special taxation upon the people, which is now placed at one mill on the dollar for interest on the public debt, as security against the defaults of the Railways, (two of which have already occurred,) to provide their own interest. The general market this afternoon closed firm.

The regular Stock Brokers have been sensibly relieved from the temporary pressure in the Money Market, and this class of borrowers make up their accounts with less difficulty than earlier in the week, though still at 7 ℔ cent. But some of the Money Brokers, who have been taking Treasury Bills, New-York State Loans, and Post-office Scrip, on speculation, continue to find it somewhat troublesome to place large sums without dividing their negotiations to different lenders. And within a day or two some of the Discount Brokers are considerable borrowers, at call, on pledge of their long-date Bills Receivable. These last are not negotiable out-and-out on as good terms by 1@2 ℔ cent. ℔ annum as a fortnight ago, and very prime names are done at from 7½ to 9 ℔ cent. The Post-office scrip, (that is the audited claims against the Department for postal service to June 30, 1859,) is, for the moment, a double burden on the market, involving $4,250,000 advanced here and at other points, to carry this debt until Congress passes the necessary appropriation, and about as much more for Gold advanced on Treasury Bills and already placed in the Sub-Treasury to pay off this scrip. At the same time that this excess is held in abeyance in the Government Office, in Gold, the daily receipts for Customs, as usual in January, are rather in advance of current disbursements. These amounted today to $232,000; other receipts, $118,000; disbursements, $166,000; leaving the balance at New-York $7,689,542; when with the Post-office scrip paid off, it should not exceed $3,500,000.

The Erie Management have extended the time at New-York for completing the subscriptions to the new plan of reorganization to 1st February, to meet the extension of this privilege in England and on the Continent. And they contemplate a memorial to the Legislature for the necessary amendment to the act of incorporation to enable them to issue a Preference 7 ℔ cent. Stock in substitution of the unsecured Bonds.

The receipts of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad in December were:

Passengers	$82,207 81
Freights	13,500 00
Total	$95,797 81
Due other roads	23,478 41
Balance	$70,319 40
For 1858	66,250 22

The Gebhard Fire Insurance has declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Merchants' Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The Resolute Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual interest dividend of 8½ ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Mechanics' and Traders' Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 10 ℔ cent., payable on the 10th inst. The New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company, a semi-annual dividend of 8 ℔ cent., payable on demand. The Second-avenue Road has declared a dividend of 2 ℔ cent., payable on the 16th.

The accounts of the New-York and Erie Company for the fiscal year ending 30th September, 1859, the last year before the present Receivership, have been made up. They show an aggregate traffic of $4,482,149, as follows:

	1859.	1858.
Freight	$3,195,569	$3,843,310
Passengers	1,154,083	1,182,258
Mails	97,851	94,686
Other sources	34.344	31,361
Total	$4,482,149	$5,151,616
Expenses	3 073.168	3,791 457
Ne earnings	$1,438,980	1,359,158
Gross earnings for year ending Sept. 30, 1859		$4,482,149
Transportation expenses	$2,974 227	
Expenses 1858, paid 1859	32 879	
Hire of Cars	1,363	
Taxes	66,941—	3.077,312
Net earnings		$1,404,837
Interest on Mortgage Debt	$1,176,483	
Interest on Unsecured Debt	42,200	
Interest on Floating Debt	15,000	
Rent of Union Railroads	13,499	
Rent of Coeming Railroad	31,500	
Rent of Elmira, Jefferson Canandaigua Railroad	16,796—	1,915,424
Deficit		$510,587

The *pro rata* of expenses, including taxes, &c., appears to have been 67 ℔ cent. of the gross earnings, as against 78 ℔ cent. in 1858.

Net earnings as above		$1,404,837 09
Mortgage interest required	$1,176,483 82	
Rent of roads	131,696 26	
Interest on floating debt	39,676 70—	1,348.856 78
Remaining for unsecured Bonds		$56,780 31

The Road has earned and spent as follows:

	Earnings.	Expenses.	Percentage.
1854	$5,359,968	$3,007,516	56.6
1855	5,468 993	2,861.875	52 1
1856	6.348.990	3 201,996	49.6
1857	5,742.606	4,054,631	70.6
1858	5,151.616	3,791,457	73-5
1859	4.482,149	3,043,168	67.9

The Road has averaged in the six past years.....$5,429,652
Its average expenses of 61.5.....3,338 980

$2,190,072
Interest and rent of 1859.....1,915,424
Surplus for stock.....$174,648

The following is a comparative statement of the imports of foreign Dry Goods at New-York for the week ending Jan. 6:

For the Week.	1858.	1859.	1860.
Entered at the port	$801,439	$1,271,870	$1,542,363
Thrown on Market	436,910	1,181,537	1,257,761

The following is the summary for the week:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSE WITHDRAWS Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Mf. of Wool	244	$91,729	360	$121,839	48	$11,639
Mf. of Cotton	472	122,843	461	157,167	152	45 474
Mf. of Silk	181	763,600	97	90,633	28	26,901
Mf. of Flax	266	80,419	118	29,570	180	14 823
Miscellaneous	212	87 523	2,071	17,652	434	12,814
Total	1,975	$1,146,104	3,107	$416,259	768	$111,657
		416,259				1,146,104
Total Entered		$1,562,363	Total Marketed			$1,257,761

The following is a statement of the earnings of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad (Buffalo to Corning) for the month of December:

	1858.	1859.
Passengers	$11 034 50	$9,664 73
Freight	35,973 07	34,471 42
Other sources	1,686 85	1,540 17
Total	$48,694 51	$45,076 32

Texas and her Railways.

THE GOOD FAITH OF TEXAS AS REGARDS HER PROMISES OF AID TO HER RAILWAY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Legislature of Texas, now in session at Austin, is adopting a course highly creditable to its integrity, particularly as relates to its pledges of aid to railways and other internal improvement projects.

A bill has just been passed, on a four-fifths vote, giving to the Houston, Tap & Brazoria Company the State loan of $6,000 per mile, and the money has been paid to its chief officer.

Rather more than twelve months ago representatives of this road came to this City, and on the faith of their claim to the loan above-named, (being fortified with certificates to that effect from the Governor, Attorney-General and Comptroller, the full Board of Commissioners of the Special School Fund, from which source the loans to railway companies are made,) contracted engagements for iron, rolling stock, fastenings, &c., amounting in all to about $250,000. On completion of their work, in compliance with the general railroad laws of the State, application was made to the Commissioners for the usual warrants on the Treasurer. Between the date of this application and contracting of the engagements aforesaid, a change had taken place in the Board, by reason of the retirement, in the order of rotation, of the Attorney-General and the Comptroller, whose places had been taken by their successors to those offices.

The warrants of the Company were promptly signed by the Governor and the Attorney-General; but in his own judgment of the title of the road to the Fund, the Comptroller refused his signature, and on the same principle, also, the Treasurer refused to honor the warrants, which, it must be borne in mind, had already the signatures of a quorum of the Board. The Company, in this difficulty, applied for a writ of *mandamus* against the Treasurer, through both the District and Supreme Courts. The case was not submitted on its merits, (that is, on the claim of the road to the loan,) but merely as regards the right of the Treasurer to refuse payment of warrants on funds in his hands signed by a quorum of the Commissioners of such funds. In both Courts decision was given in favor of the defendant, to the surprise even of his own counsel. The matter was then laid, without delay, before the Legislature, accompanied with a special message from the Governor, and, though the road is not generally popular, or of importance to the aggregate interests of the State, and the competition for the fund from similar enterprises very keen. Yet so well was the importance of a ratification of the promises under which the work had been constructed by Northern and European capital appreciated, that relief was instantly and almost unanimously voted. By parties conversant with the merits of this case, and the conflicting interests incidental to so vast a State, necessary to be reconciled, the decision meets with great appreciation, and its effect ought certainly to be favorable on the credit of Texas as a State, and also on that of such of her railway securities as are strengthened by the municipal guaranties provided for in her general Railroad laws. Other wise and fostering measures have been passed during the present Legislature; amongst them, an act changing the style of the Sabine and Galveston Bay Railway Company to the Texas and New Orleans Railway Company, and affirming their claim to the loan. With the consummation of that project, which, on an excellent basis, is speedily anticipated, Texas will have a through rail communication with the commercial emporium of the South, and so connection with the entire railway system of this vast continent.

Sales of Real Estate at Public Auction.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Jan. 6, 1860.

1 lot on 11th-av., 40 ft. 5 in. S. of 44th-st., 20x65 ..... $3,500
1 lot on 85th-st., 112 ft. 8 in. W. of B'way, 21x100.5 5,000
4 lots on N.S. of 77th-st, 155 ft. E. 3d-av., 20x102.2 ea. 810

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

NEW YORK SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCK.—United States six per cent. Treasury Notes for sale in amounts to suit. Matured Treasury Notes taken without discount in payment for the above.
THOMPSON BROTHERS, 2 Wall-st.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

MEATS.

Business has been quite spiritless during the week. Prices, however, have been maintained.

Beef, roasting pieces, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Beef, second cut chuck, ℔ lb.	9	@	10
Beef, rounds, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ℔ lb.	11	@	13
Beef, porter-house steak, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Beef, sirloin steak, ℔ lb.	14	@	16
Beef, rump steak, ℔ lb.	13	@	14
Beef, corned, ℔ lb.	6	@	12
Mutton, hind quarters, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Mutton, fore quarters, ℔ lb.	7	@	9
Mutton, legs, ℔ lb.	10	@	13½
Mutton, shoulders, ℔ lb.	6	@	9
Mutton, chops, ℔ lb.	12	@	13
Lamb, ℔ lb.	10	@	13
Veal, hindquarters, ℔ lb.	11	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Veal cutlets, ℔ lb.	15	@	17
Pork, fresh, ℔ lb.	11	@	—
Pork, salted, ℔ lb.	10½	@	11
Pork, jowls, ℔ lb.	—	@	10
Roasting Pigs, each	1 25	@	2 00
Soup Meats, ℔ lb.	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Bacon, ℔ lb.	12	@	14
Hams, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Shoulders, ℔ lb.	9½	@	11
Tongues, each	75	@	80
Lard, ℔ lb.	11½	@	12½
Lard, by the tub, ℔ lb.	11	@	12
Sausages, City made, ℔ lb.	15	@	16
Tripe, ℔ lb.	5	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Chickens and Turkeys, with a few kinds of Game, have been rather sparingly offered. Quails, Partridges, Prairie Chickens and Venison have been abundant, and obtainable at easier prices. The demand has been generally moderate.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ℔ lb.	14	@	17
Chickens, Brollers, ℔ pair	50	@	62½
Fowls, Bucks Co., ℔ lb.	14	@	17
Fowls, ℔ lb.	9	@	12
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Geese, ℔ lb.	9	@	12½
Ducks, ℔ lb.	12	@	16
Pigeons, Squab, ℔ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Pigeons, Wild, ℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 00
Wood Duck, ℔ pair	37	@	62½
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Canvass Back Ducks, ℔ pair	2 50	@	3 00
Red Head Ducks, ℔ pair	87	@	1 12
Widgeon, ℔ pair	62½	@	87½
Teal, ℔ pair	40	@	60
Pheasants, English, ℔ pair	3 75	@	4 50
Partridge, ℔ pair	50	@	87
Quails, ℔ pair	25	@	37
Prairie Chickens, ℔ pair	62	@	87
Wild Turkeys, ℔ lb.	14	@	17
Venison, ℔ lb.	9	@	14
Rabbits, ℔ pair	37	@	41
Hares, ℔ pair	50	@	62
Squirrels, grey, each	6	@	—

FISH.

The demand has been restricted. Supplies have not been heavy. Prices have varied slightly.

Salmon Trout, ℔ lb.	14	@	15
Brook Trout, ℔ lb.	31	@	43
Codfish, ℔ lb.	7	@	8
Pickerel, ℔ lb.	13	@	15
Whitefish, ℔ lb.	10	@	12
Blackfish, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Catfish, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Perch, ℔ lb.	8	@	10
Eels, ℔ lb.	13	@	—
Flounders, ℔ lb.	7	@	8
Striped Bass, ℔ lb.	10	@	16
Black Bass, ℔ lb.	10	@	—
Frost-fish, ℔ lb.	7	@	8
Haddock, ℔ lb.	7	@	8
Smelts, ℔ lb.	13	@	—
Oysters, ℔ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ℔ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ℔ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ℔ doz.	1 00	@	1 25
Crabs, hard, ℔ doz.	18	@	25
Lobsters, ℔ lb.	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ℔ lb.	16	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ℔ lb.	13	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ℔ lb.	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	10	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ℔ lb.	12	@	15
Halibut, smoked, ℔ lb.	8	@	10

VEGETABLES.

Stocks have been fair for the season. The inquiry has been pretty good. Dealers have generally been asking higher prices for the principal articles.

Potatoes, Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 75	@	2 50
Potatoes, Peach-blows, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Potatoes, Junes and Pinkeyes, ℔ bbl.	1 00	@	—
Potatoes, ℔ bushel	62	@	87
Potatoes, ℔ half peck	42	@	16
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 75
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ bushel	87	@	1 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ℔ half peck	—	@	25
Turnips, ℔ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ℔ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Carrots, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Beets, ℔ bunch	—	@	6
Onions, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Cabbage, ℔ dozen	37	@	75
Cabbage, each	4	@	8
Cabbage, red, ℔ dozen	62½	@	1 50
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	1 75	@	2 50
Cauliflowers, each	18	@	25
Tomatoes, ℔ quart can	25	@	—
Pumpkins each	10	@	25
Celery, ℔ bunch	13	@	—
Watercresses, ℔ quart	6	@	—
Spinach, ℔ basket	10	@	62½
Spinach, ℔ peck	25	@	31
Leeks, ℔ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ℔ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Dealers report a very moderate run of custom. Prices are, for the most part, stationary.

Apples, Table, ℔ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ℔ peck	37	@	50
Apples, Crab, ℔ peck	62½	@	—
Cranberries, ℔ quart	15	@	25
Hickory Nuts, ℔ quart	6	@	9
Walnuts, ℔ quart	12	@	15
Chestnuts, ℔ quart	31	@	37
Citron, preserved, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Oranges, ℔ dozen	25	@	62½
Lemons, ℔ dozen	12	@	37
Cocoanuts, ℔ dozen	31	@	50
Figs, ℔ drum	37	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, ℔ lb.	8	@	—
Dates, ℔ lb.	—	@	8
Raisins, ℔ lb.	6	@	10
Currants, ℔ lb.	6	@	8
Prunes, ℔ lb.	8	@	—

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

The opening of the new year has been characterized by no remarkable changes in this line. Butter is selling slowly; Cheese somewhat more freely. Eggs are advancing, but are not active. Honey is quiet at steady prices.

Butter, State, ℔ lb.	20	@	26
Butter, Orange County, ℔ lb.	28	@	30
Butter, Orange County, by the tub, ℔ lb.	26	@	28
Butter, Ohio, ℔ lb.	16	@	22
Butter, roll	18	@	24
Cheese, ℔ lb.	10	@	14
Eggs, five for	12	@	—
Eggs, eleven for	25	@	—
Eggs, forty-four for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ℔ lb.	25	@	—
Honey, Buckwheat, ℔ lb.	14	@	20
Honey, ℔ can	—	@	50
Honey, ℔ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HISCOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; S. LICHTENSTEIN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; MESS. CROWIN, stand No. 155; J. LYNCH, stand No. 3; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 6, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts since noon of yesterday have been: 28 bbls. Ashes, 886 bols. Flour, 335 bbls. Corn Meal, 11,108 bushels Corn, 9,777 bushels Oats, 840 bushels Malt, 66 pkgs. Provisions, and 427 bbls. Whiskey.

ASHES—Continue in demand, including Pots at $5 25, and Pearls at $5 37½ ℔ 100 lbs.

Montreal Ashes Trade in

	1858. Pots.	Pearls.	1859. Pots.	Pearls.
Stock, Jan 1	bb's. 347	97	884	269
Rec'd Jan 1 to Dec. 31	22,849	7,120	29,147	9,318
Deliv'd Jan. 1 to Dec. 31	24,012	6,948	28,822	9,393
Stock, Dec. 31	884	269	1,209	194

COFFEE—Sales to-day have been confined to 50 bags Maracaibo, at 12¾c.; and small lots of Rio, at 11c.@12c. ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate request, and sales have been reported of 1,500 bales, part *in transitu*, at essentially unchanged prices. Middling Upland, 11c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

DYEWOODS—A more active inquiry exists, mainly for Logwood, for export, at full prices.

FISH—The demand has been generally limited. The changes in prices have been unimportant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in pretty fair demand at essentially unaltered prices, for desirable lots. Were holders generally inclined to make some concessions to buyers, a large business could be transacted. They firmly adhere to asking rates, however, and thereby check operations. We have heard of sales to-day of 9,300 bbls., including superfine State, at $5 20@$5 35, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 40@$5 50; inferior to very choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $5 20@$5 35; extra Wisconsin at $5 40@$6 20; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 45@$6 30; inferior extra Ohio at $5 55@$5 65; round hoop extra Ohio shipping brands at $5 70@$5 85, ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 75	@	$5 10
Superfine State	5 20	@	5 35
Extra State	5 40	@	5 50
Superfine Western	5 20	@	5 35
Extra Wisconsin	5 40	@	6 20
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 45	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 55	@	5 65
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 70	@	5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 90	@	6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Genesee	5 75	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 50	@	7 50
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 65	@	7 50

Southern Flour is in active demand at steady prices. Sales, to-day, 3,200 bbls., in lots, at $5 10@$5 75 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 80@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is quiet, yet firm, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 80 ℔ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Rye Flour is inactive at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $3 65@$3 70 for Jersey, $4 05@$4 10 for Baltimore, and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Holders of Wheat claim higher rates to-day. Buyers are reluctant to pay more; hence business is quite spiritless. We have heard of no important sales. Small lots found buyers, including white Canada at $1 45, and white Kentucky at $1 55, ℔ bushel. Corn is heavy and drooping. Sales have been reported of 19,000 bushels at 86½c.@89c. for new Yellow Jersey and Southern and 83½c.@88c. for new white do. and do. ℔ bushel. Rye is quiet, being generally held at 95c. ℔ bushel. Barley is in very moderate request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels Upper Lake at 83c. ℔ bushel. Oats are selling slowly: Canada, 48c.@47c.; Western at 45¾c.@46½c.; State at 46c.@47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 42c.@43c.; Southern, 40c.@43c., ℔ bushel. Mr. WM. G. CURTIS notices the week's business in the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, thus: "The old year closed with a brisk market for State Flour, and a moderate demand for most kinds of Western, at rising prices. Since the commencement of the New-Year the inquiry has been fair, though not active. The arrivals have been very limited, and receivers have not been anxious to sell. Stocks have been diminishing gradually, and holders have manifested increased confidence in the future, anticipating an improvement in prices. On Thursday there were few buyers in market, and a slight depression was apparent, though not of a sufficiently serious nature to occasion any uneasiness on the part of the principal sellers. Yesterday business was restricted, mainly by the firmness with which desirable lots were held. Southern Flour has been in lively request; prices of common lots have favored buyers. Medium and fine brands have been quite stiffly held. Canada Flour has moderately dealt in at uniform quotations. The total sales of Wheat Flour, during the week, amounted to 78,250 bbls. Wheat has been held with much confidence throughout the week. As usual, however, at this season, the demand has not been very active. Speculators and shippers have been disposed to purchase freely, at some reductions from asking prices. As holders have not manifested any inclination to make such concessions, but, on the contrary, have been looking for higher rates, buyers have moved with reserve. On Thursday, a favorable engagement of freight room having been effected, an export demand for Milwaukee Club was experienced, but it was not general. The same kind of Wheat was in some request for milling. The sales, however, were not extensive, though indicative of a very firm feeling in the market. Yesterday buyers offered full previous prices for such lots as they required. These offers were generally rejected by holders, who claimed a further advance. Hence no important transactions occurred. The total sales of Wheat during the week comprised 620,000 bushels."

HAY—We have heard of sales of 500 bales North River at $1 06¼@$1 10¾ for shipment and City use, ℔ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The market has been moderately active this week, and sales have been made at an advance of about 1c. ℔ lb.,—prices closing firmly. The receipts have been very light, and the stock has been reduced to 120,000 Hides against 221,000 last week. Importers do not offer their supplies freely, preferring to hold them until Spring. The principal sales have been: 600 Buenos Ayres, 25c., 6 months; 2,000 do., 24c., 6 months; 4,500 Rio Grande, 23¾c.@24c., 6 months; 3,000 Bogota and Savanilla, private terms; 2,000 Central America, 22c., 6 months; 5,000 Maracaibo, private terms.

HOPS—Have been in request, at essentially unchanged quotations.

LEATHER—The demand for Sole has been fair, and prices have been maintained. The stock is well assorted, and the current receipts are liberal.

METALS—Continue very quiet, at previous figures for the principal kinds.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported of 240 bbls. New-Orleans, at 52c.@53c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has attracted much attention, including Common, at $1 60@$1 62½ ℔ 310 lbs., delivered. No important movements have occurred in Tar or Crude Turpentine. A fair inquiry prevails for Spirits Turpentine, chiefly at 44c.@44½c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Linseed is selling moderately at 57c.@59c. ℔ gallon. Other descriptions are very quiet.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in request at buoyant rates. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, mainly at $16 13@$16 25 for Mess, and $11 56@$11 62 for Prime ℔ bbl. Cut meats continue plenty and depressed, including Hams at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6¾c. ℔ lb. Bacon sells slowly, at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ lb. Lard is heavy and tending downward. Sales 150 tierces and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is plenty and drooping. Sales 250 bbls., in lots, at $9@$9 62½ for new repacked Western Mess; $10 50@$11 50 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess; and $4@$4 25 for do. Prime. ℔ bbl; Prime Mess, $17 50@$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is in demand at 15c.@23c. for State, and 12c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is moderately inquired for at 9c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

The Cincinnati *Price Current*, of the 4th inst., states that "The receipts of hogs have been much larger during the week than had been expected, but while this seemed to disappoint dealers, it did not dismay them, for in the face of these receipts, the market

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 7, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Philharmonic Society's Concert.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Husband to Order—The Irish Post.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Green Bushes—A Phenomenon in a Smock Frock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Simon's Mishaps—Red Gnome.

BOWERY THEATRE—Dancing Mad—Rob Roy—Ethiopian Entertainments—Two of the Boys.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Willow Copse—Damon and Pythias—A-lad-in-a- lamp.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Brooklyn—Drayton's Parlor Operas—Senor Oliveira.

METROPOLITAN HALL, Jersey City—Levees of Little Dollie Dution at 3 and 7 o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Forty Thieves. Evening—Charles the Second—The Forty Thieves.

CHAPEL OF RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE—Wadon's Italia.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances—Jocko.

DRAYTON'S OPERA HALL—Kooloo Kaffir Entertainment.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 829 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. In the House, Mr. Porcher Miles, of South Carolina, resumed the floor to complete his remarks, which the Anti-Lecompton squabble of Thursday had blown to the winds. The hope of organization, he declared, had ceased to be rational; and he could see but one way of solving the perplexity, and that is to refer the whole question directly to the people—to leave the choice of a Speaker to a general election. He declared his willingness to sustain an Anti-Lecompton Democrat; but he could not be brought to support an American. Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, however, was more acceptable than Mr. Gilmer, of North Carolina, as he claimed to be independent of that or of any other political organization. Mr. Adrain, of New-Jersey, defended himself against the allusions of Mr. Hickman, by stating the position of himself and his Anti-Lecomptonite friends. A sharp colloquy between him and the Pennsylvania member ensued, the latter charging Mr. Adrain with having been elected by Republican votes, and yet refusing to aid in the election of a Republican Speaker. Mr. Clark, of New-York, declared that it would be impossible to define the relations of the Anti-Lecompton men with the Administration party, until the latter had announced what disposition it was prepared to make of the approaching application of Kansas for admission as a State. At the close of Mr. Clark's remarks, Mr. Hickman moved the plurality rule, as an amendment to the motion for a ballot. Pending the motion, Mr. Briggs, of New-York, rose to define his position, as the only representative of the American party at the North. He admitted that he owed his election the Republican support; and in that connection expressed his willingness to sustain for the Speakership any Republican not committed to the Helper Circular; and even announced his confidence in the conservatism of Mr. Sherman. But it was for a distinctly conservative and national man he preferred to give his support, and he was prepared to give it at the earliest opportunity. After a humorous dialogue with Mr. John Cochrane, Mr. Briggs gave way and a ballot was ordered. Mr. Sherman received 109; Mr. McClernand, 37; Mr. Bocock, 32; Mr. Quarles, 13; Mr. Davis, of Indiana, 9; Mr. Gilmer, 4; Mr. Houston, 3; scattering, 16. Necessary to a choice 112. The House then adjourned.

We learn from Washington that the witnesses, who so often gave their testimony in the course of the trials at Charlestown, Virginia, are now in Washington, in attendance upon the Senate Committee of Investigation. The labors of the Committee will probably last into next Summer. The question of the Senate Printing is more than ever obscure. The present indications are that no Printer will be chosen.

The State Senate continued its labors yesterday. The papers relating to the *Pro Rata* Freight bill were referred to a Select Committee, and bills were introduced for the incorporation of a Coast Wrecking Company, and a Company for the Navigation of Long Island Sound. In the Assembly, petitions for tolls upon the railroads were presented, and a variety of bills were introduced. Of the latter the more important were those "to prohibit slave-hunting," and "to prevent fraudulent assignments." Notices were given of bills to amend the Usury and Exemption laws, to prohibit lottery advertisements, to amend the New-York Charter, to repeal the Registry law so far as it applies to the City, and to levy tolls upon the railroads. Both Senate and House adjourned over to Monday evening.

Advices from California, to the 16th ult., announce the capture, at Pitt River, by Gen. Kibbe, of 450 Indians. They had been brought to San Francisco, and were to be dispatched immediately to the Menderino Reservation. A *mandamus*, to transfer the trial of Judge Terry to the Fourth District Court, had been argued, and the application had been denied, whereupon an appeal had been taken to the Supreme Court. An item of news from Japan also reaches us by this mail, to the effect that the British Consul had arrived at Hakodadi, and that, in conjunction with the Russian authorities, he had demanded the removal of the restrictions on commerce now in force. It was said that the Japanese had promised an early compliance with the demand.

From Brownsville, on the Rio Grande, advices to the 2d inst. bring the gratifying news that Cortinas has at last been sent about his business. On the 24th ult., it appears, he succeeded in taking the town of Rio Grande, after killing some of its people; and was subsequently attacked by a party from Brownsville, who captured his guns and sixty of his men, and sent him in desperate flight into Mexico. The Americans lost nine men killed and sixteen wounded.

Forty free negroes, who have been expelled from Arkansas under the terms of the recent legislative enactment, which prescribed that in the event of their non-departure they should be sold into Slavery, arrived at Cincinnati on Tuesday, in a destitute condition. They were met by a Committee appointed for the purpose by the colored population of Cincinnati. It is reported that the upward-bound boats on the Mississippi River are crowded with these fugitives, flying from their homes. A meeting has been held in Cincinnati, to devise means of aiding the twelve families expelled from Kentucky in consequence of Anti-Slavery views.

The Police Commissioners yesterday removed Capt. Hartt from the Seventeenth Precinct to the City Hall, and Capt. Leonard from the latter place to the one vacated by Capt. Hartt. An inquiry was instituted as to the recent arrest of a fugitive slave, in the Fourth Ward. A present of a library for the House of Detention was received from Mr. R. R. Winthrop. Five members of the old Police force were reinstated.

In the suit brought by Geo. C. Jordan against Miss Laura Keene, to recover plaintiff's salary as an actor, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $100, the amount of salary claimed in the suit.

There was a further rise of one per cent on most of the Shares on the Stock Exchange yesterday. New-York Central 74¼@74½ per cent. in the afternoon. The Stock Brokers are easier in Money, but other borrowers continue active at 7 per cent. on call loan. Exchange is fairly down to 109 per cent. for the standard drawers, and 108¾@108¾ for first-class transient bills.

Cotton was moderately inquired for at steady prices. A fair demand prevailed for Flour, which was held firmly. The high rates claimed for Wheat and Rye continued to check business. Corn was heavy and drooping. Barley and Oats were in request, as were likewise Rice, Sugars, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Resin, Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil and Whisky. Pork and Tobacco were improving. Other branches of trade exhibited no important changes.

Congressional Debates.

The proposal made by Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, for a temporary organization of the House, for the purpose of voting money to pay the Government contractors, appears on the face of it to be illegal, or at all events, unprecedented, and we presume therefore it will not be entertained. But we must say we cannot help regretting that it is not feasible and will not be adopted. If a Speaker could be elected and hold office just long enough to enable the House to vote the supplies for the coming year, we do not believe the people would trouble themselves much about its doings afterwards. The appropriations made, it would no doubt instantly veer to the old occupation of discussing Slavery, the political antecedents of the members, and Helper's book, and would drag along through the remainder of the session almost unnoticed. The only thing which causes anybody now to devote any attention to the dreary columns of verbiage and vituperation which the telegraph forwards us every day from Washington, is the feeling that they may perhaps contain indications of the chances of an organization, or of the person likely to be elected Speaker. But if the hope, as well as the pressing necessity of having a Speaker at all, were once past, the number of those who would find any time for their perusal would be exceedingly small, and the members of the House would return to their homes at the proper period without exciting either attention or remark.

In other words, we think that the only good purpose which the House can serve just now, is to provide for the payment of the public debts, and the less it does beside this the better for the nation. We do not need its speeches to throw light on any public question. The day has gone by when debates did much to remove doubts, or convey information, and owing to the temper of its members, the debates of the present Congress are less likely to serve these, or any other useful purposes than those of any deliberative body, present or past, which we can at this moment call to mind. Legislation we certainly do not need, and hope we shall not be treated to a particle of it. We have already had a vast deal too much of the kind of legislation which this Congress is alone likely to afford us. It would be hard to mention a single public interest which the Congress would not do well to let severely alone. The only questions which are likely to be made the subject of its action, are the Tariff and Slavery. As to the Tariff, there are few intelligent men who are not satisfied that the continued attempts made to tinker and change and remodel it, are productive of most mischievous uncertainty, insecurity, and derangement of business, and are a most unfair interference with vested interests. What the public wants most of all in a tariff, is tolerable immunity against sudden change, and to this desirable consummation Congress is the greatest obstacle. As to Slavery, it is hardly necessary to remind our readers that almost all our present troubles are due to legislation on this unhappy subject. If Congress had never passed an act in relation to it, we should no doubt be at this moment dwelling in the most perfect harmony and unity. The troubles, and alarms, and apprehensions from which we are suffering, are due mainly to legislation. The shortest and most cursory examination will convince any dispassionate man that no act can be passed in the present House of Representatives in any way affecting Slavery, either in the States or Territories, which will not increase the existing irritation, and lay the foundation of new griefs hereafter.

There is no other political subject with which the House has power to deal, on which we stand in need of its action. The Mexican question needs only the action of the Senate. The President can get along another year without summary power to declare war against Spanish-American Republics. California can certainly wait a little for the Pacific Railroad. The San Juan difficulty is settled. Our relations with all European Powers are amicable. The Senate is organized and ready to assist the President in discharging the Executive duties of the Government; and all the important interests of the people are cared for by the State Legislatures. What good reason is there for the House remaining in session one minute longer than the appropriations require, —and is it not a pity that a Speaker cannot be chosen temporarily for that purpose? The mutual recrimination and exposures in which members are now indulging, can appear in the columns of local newspapers just as well as in the *Globe*. Mr. Clark need not wait in Washington to let the world know his opinion of Helper's book; Mr. Davis, of Indiana, can deny his indorsement of the Dred Scot decision in his own State; Mr. Reagan can denounce the Republican Party in Texas; and, in fact, every member in the House can ventilate his opinions through the Press much better than on his legs, without the risk of personal collision, with which their present mode of debating is attended.

If this view of the case does not find favor with the House, and it obstinately refuses to pay the public creditors and go home, we would then respectfully suggest the substitution of some other mode of passing the time, for debates on Slavery and personal explanations. The Slavery question, in all its bearings, is discussed in the newspapers far better than members of Congress can do it, and personal explanations, when costing some thousands of dollars a week, are too expensive a luxury, however interesting they might be if we got them for nothing. Why not have readings from the poets occasionally, and discussions upon moral and scientific subjects, or in fact on any subject about which our information is still imperfect? Verses, composed by members over night, anecdotes of celebrated men, imitations of the cries of wild animals, and curious facts about their habits; sketches of manners and character in the various Congressional districts, or even horrible accounts of the barbarous condition of the negroes in their own country, would form a pleasing daily entertainment, and might be enlivened by egg-nogg, much more appropriately than the present performances.

A Faithful Ally.—The underground Abolition organ is doing its work thoroughly. Having exhausted the incendiary literature of the ultra Abolitionists elicited by the John Brown affair, it has now sent special reporters to examine the condition of the fugitive slaves in Canada, and is also compiling a history of all the attempts which have been made in past years to organize insurrections among the Southern slaves. Going thus into the South, the *Herald* informs the negroes of the region that is ready to receive them, and then gives them the benefit of past experience as to the best mode of organizing fresh rebellion. While its editorial articles quiet the unsuspecting slave-owners, its news columns are filled with the most inflammatory appeals to the slaves. Who hereafter will stigmatize the Abolitionists as mere speculative enthusiasts?

Central America.

The treaty lately negotiated between Great Britain and Honduras has been extensively noticed in the Press of this country, but it may not be generally known that, if this treaty be ratified by the London Cabinet, England will have surrendered the position she assumed in rejecting the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, containing the amendments of the United States Senate. This last-mentioned treaty provided that Great Britain should surrender the Bay Islands to the State of Honduras, but made such conditions and restrictions as might be agreed upon in a treaty *to be* negotiated, between those two Powers. This provision was objectionable to the Senate, and it was accordingly stricken out. Who could venture to say what these conditions and restrictions might be? Who knew that they would not be seriously injurious to American interests, if not totally destructive of our Central American policy? Indeed, a draft of the treaty to be negotiated had already been drawn up in Downing-street, which provided for the prohibition of Slavery in the Bay Islands, and securing to the colonists special political privileges and rights, tantamount to a separate and independent Government. Hence it was that the Senate so amended the treaty as to require an unconditional restoration of these islands to the State to which they properly belonged.

The Palmerston Ministry, under the influence of its distinguished leader, promptly rejected the treaty as amended, and returned it here unapproved. The negotiation between the two Governments on the subject was here broken off, and not again resumed, as neither party was willing to take the initiative. The signs of the times looked only to an abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, which, according to the American view of the subject, England was violating by retaining her Bay Islands Colony. By the new treaty with Honduras, she makes an entire transfer of these Islands.

In this connection we may allude to an interesting political fact, which may not be generally known, and which demonstrates the wisdom of our system in constituting the Senate an essential part of the treaty-making power. Although it is styled the "Dallas-Clarendon" treaty, the original draft of the treaty was prepared by the late Secretary Marcy, and forwarded to Mr. Dallas with instructions to procure for it the approval of the London Cabinet. This he did, and it was not until after its return here that the Senate was called to pass upon its provisions. The Executive branch of our Government actually proposed to England the terms which the Senate afterwards rejected—and now England yields all that the Senate demanded.

It only remains for the Mosquito treaty with Nicaragua to be completed and ratified, and Great Britain will have washed her hands of Central America, and avoided any necessity for abrogating the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by the United States. And when the Northwestern Boundary question shall have been disposed of—which it will doubtless be at an early day—there will no longer remain a single irritating question between the two nations. Great credit is due to the present representative of her Britannic Majesty near this Government for so fortunate a turn in events.

A Curious Certificate.

Gen. Henningsen's letter, which we published on Thursday, to Capt. Farnham, late of the *Wanderer*, and now lying in jail at Savannah on a charge of slave-trading, is perfectly of a piece, in the way of originality, with the whole curious and unprecedented history of that now famous vessel. Nothing in fiction can surpass the dramatic contrasts of the *Wanderer's* experience. To-day a lovely yacht lying at anchor in New-York Bay, under the flag of a club of elegant nautical amateurs; to-morrow a slave-ship, gliding stealthily along with her hideous freight beneath the cliffs of Southern Cuba; now playing at fast and loose in either character alternately upon the coast of Africa, by turns the delight of slaver-hunting British tars and of slave-dealing negro kings; then slipping craftily out from the very clutches of the revenue officers of Savannah; again, stealing Portuguese women from an Atlantic island, or showing her heels to her own commander, and making miraculous speed into the arms of the American Government at Boston: would, indeed, be hard to suggest a fairer theme for the genius of a Cooper, a Chamier, or a Sue, than this truthful story of a "Skimmer of the Seas."

And rich as is the epistolary literature of mankind, we do not know where to look for a more whimsically independent and fantastical letter than Gen. Henningsen's missive to his friend in prison. The sincerity of a soldier breathes in every line, but Escobar himself would be puzzled to make out its doctrine of ethics. It defies and eludes all ordinary rules, and abounds in such contradictions of sentiment and logic as nothing but a strong and fervid personality, fusing all that it fails to reconcile, could enable the brain of a single man to bear. In this point of view it is truly a curious study.

Capt. Farnham, let it be premised, lies in prison on a charge of complicity in the Slave-trade. He has been informed that he has been accused by some enemy of an intention to turn "State's evidence," for and in consideration of the sum of $7,000. By this allegation he is infinitely more tormented in spirit than by the legal imputation of piracy, and he accordingly unburdens himself to Gen. Henningsen, and apparently prays that gentleman, whose character as a gallant officer is widely and well recognized, to give him a certificate that the allegation is monstrous. This the General hastens to do. He is distressingly frank in his style of indorsement, for he begins by assuring Farnham that "he has known him to do and say many foolish things," but this out-speaking as to Farnham's intellect only strengthens the subsequent assertion, that Henningsen knows "nobody whom he should judge less likely to be guilty of a mean action." There was a Judge on the bench once in Boston, of whom Mr. Choate used to say that he revered him just as the Fejee Islanders revere their idol gods, because though "he saw that the Judge was ugly, he felt that he was great." The General sees that Farnham is a fool, but he feels that he is honest.

Having thus defined Capt. Farnham as a man, Gen. Henningsen goes on to discuss him in the character of a slave-trader. In this capacity the General cannot wholly approve of Farnham, for though he is confident that it is "meritorious to bring negroes from Africa, where they are badly off, to America, where they are, at least, less badly off," he yet has a dim sort of notion that the negroes are not the only persons concerned, but that there are other questions to be considered, as, for instance, the trivial points of "the interest of the whites, the legality or illegality (constitutionally) of the proceeding, its policy or opportunity." An inquiry into these slight matters might put Farnham's conduct in a less clearly satisfactory light, so the General does not enter upon them at all, but rests upon his confident belief that Farnham and "the other gentlemen alleged to have been engaged in the *Wanderer* enterprise—if they were actually so engaged—did not believe that they were acting wrong, and he should be indeed surprised if any personal danger, persecution, or even ingratitude, could ever induce Farnham to betray his associates in any enterprise wrong or right."

Now we submit that this is putting Farnham in exactly the position of John Brown. Farnham went to Africa in the teeth of the laws, just as Brown, in the teeth of the laws went to Virginia, for the benefit of the negroes. The one is a martyr of Slavery, the other a martyr of Freedom, and both out of pure love for the negro. Farnham is worse than a fool: he is a philanthropist: a sort of marine Howard, who sought to "do good by stealth," and may well therefore "blush to find it fame."

Entertaining these peculiar views of Farnham, Gen. Henningsen is gravely distressed that his correspondent should be made "the object of a base persecution." He is "humiliated, as a Democrat, at the course of the prosecution"—that is, the Government,—which is evidently bent on throwing poor Farnham as a sort of "sop to the Northern public opinion." For this nefarious purpose they have invented or adopted the abominable story of Farnham's offer to play Judas to the rest of "the gentlemen engaged" in the little piratical operations of the *Wanderer*. Why else, asks the General, should they have made the story public, even "if this charge were true?" The query is well put; for if there be "honor among thieves," as the proverb assures us, why not honor between the tipstaff and his prisoner? The General, with great forbearance, is willing "still to hope that the prosecution of their duties" (such as catching and convicting pirates) "is not agreeable to the Federal officers," and he therefore gives them a chance, to account, if they can, for cooking up this defamatory attack upon their captive. In point of fact, however, the General has pretty clearly made up his mind about the motives of these false loons. He has had trouble himself in connection with a few fillibustering charities which he has conducted, from the "base and unworthy agents of the United States authorities." It is perfectly plain to him that if governments will stoop to interfering with the Slave-trade and fillibustering, they must expect to have spies, and, consequently, liars in their service. If, on the other hand, we presume, the President would rise superior to conventionalities, and let people of a liberal turn of mind do just what they like, things would move on most smoothly, Gen. Henningsen would not now be writing letters in New-York, the yacht *Wanderer* would not be lying in limbo at Boston, Capt. Farnham would now be enjoying, at the hands of a grateful people, the rewards due to one of those Nicaraguan heroes whose "privilege" it was, as Gen. Henningsen a little indiscreetly avows, "to stand fire in vindication of Southern rights and principles."

Painting with a Heavy Brush.

A day or two since we quoted a paragraph from the Belfast correspondent of the London *Times*, "What they say of us in Ireland," without comment. We revert to it now, not because we suppose the slanderous statements need refuting *here*, but to utter a word of caution to the English Press about catching up all the incredible stories that may be told to the discredit of our country—whether by prejudiced writers there or by strolling Americans in Europe. "An American gentleman" is reported as giving before an Association for Irish Emigrants some ugly statistics of the condition of the Irish in New-York:

"There were 44,000 paupers in New-York, all Irish, more than half of all the paupers in that City. There were 80,000 prostitutes in New-York; of these, 11,000 were Irish women. Women of this class lived at an average but four years, so that 3,000 Irish girls were annually made prostitutes. It was impossible to lay before the audience the condition of society in New-York, which was the most degraded place out of hell. It was to save the poor Irish from contamination in that huge Bedlam that the Society was established."

Now we confess to a considerable amount of pauperism and vice—quite enough to awaken us to their cause and remedy; but as understood in Europe, the statistics here given are scandalously false. There are not, and never have been "44,000 Irish paupers in New-York." There were 24,293 Irish "relieved with coal," during a year; counting all who applied, perhaps for the twentieth time; and 4,504 were "relieved with money," reckoned in the same way. But there is no proof that one of this whole number were "paupers" in the sense of utter dependence on public charity, as an Irish or English audience would understand the term. The number of that class embraces a few thousand, as the Report of the Alms House shows.

But the statistics of prostitution are still more false. "An American Gentleman" says: "There are 80,000 prostitutes in New-York!" The Quarterly Report of the Deputy-Superintendent of Police, for Jan. 31, 1859, states the number to be *one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine*, as actually returned by the captains of Precincts. Which is the best authority? Why, "hell" itself is not so bad as to contain the proportion of abandoned women assigned by this libeler of his country to its commercial Metropolis. It must be a morbid love of scandal that prompts the publication of such statistics, whatever may be the motive for uttering them.

Annual Messages.

MESSAGE OF GOV. BANKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Message of Gov. Banks delivered to the Legislature to-day, mainly relates to affairs of the Commonwealth, which are represented to be in a prosperous condition. The Governor devotes some space to the present exciting National question, in which he says: The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most stupendous public wrong ever committed in this country, or that men will ever live to commit—not because of its effect on Kansas, but that it initiated a policy of violence inconsistent with liberty or just government, freedom of opinion, the interests of labor, the rights of States, the equality of the people, the observance of the constitutional limitations, or the perpetuity of free institutions. A violent policy must be sustained by violent measures. History proves it, and our experience, as that of other nations, will verify it. The people of Massachusetts, under all circumstances, are inflexibly opposed to, and will resist by every constitutional right, the extension of Slavery, the reopening of the foreign slave-trade, the consolidation of despotic power in the Federal Government or restrictions upon the freedom of speech, or the Press, or of opinion. She asks of the Government the neglect of no interest, State or national, but claims protection for all, and is as ready to concede the rights of others as to maintain her own. She will support the Constitution and the Union, not because they are respected elsewhere, but because she knows their cost and appreciates their value. The Revolution began in Massachusetts. Here arose the earliest dissension with the mother country. Here the people first prepared for revolt. Here patriots were first proscribed; independence was first contemplated; here fell the first martyrs to liberty. The first British ensign was here struck to American summons; here was first unfurled the American flag. We require no instruction upon the subject of our duties, and will submit to no infringements of our rights. The Union must be preserved, and so must the State of Massachusetts. The Governor further says: Nor do I apprehend that the restoration of the Government to its ancient policy will weaken the bonds or tend to the dissolution of the Union. In my judgment, dissolution is one of the evils not within the scope, if it be within the purposes, of human power. There are stronger and sterner ties than those which spring from the wish or will of interested men. The Pacific coast is an indivisable Empire. Whoever shall divide the Mississippi must possess the power to dissipate its rolling floods and desiccate its bed, and turn back upon themselves the myriads of bubbling springs and mountain rivulets that have nourished the Father of Rivers from the time when the evening and morning stars first sang together. The Atlantic Coast is susceptible of separation upon physical considerations, but the possession of such cities as New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, that pay four-fifths of the revenue of the Government, will be of sufficient importance to hold together the Eastern line of States, on whichsoever side political power may be lodged. Dissolution is not among the impending evils of this country, but the forms of government are more imminent, and must challenge serious apprehensions of the friends of Constitutional Liberty.

GOV. HICKS, OF MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md., Friday, Jan. 6.

The Governor's Message was transmitted to-day. He congratulates the citizens on the state of the finances, and the prospect of a gradual absorption of the State debt by the sinking fund, now rising of five millions. Referring to the frauds in the elective franchise, he recommends additional legislation, thinking the present provisions of the Constitution and Statute book are found to be insufficient. He refers to the Harper's Ferry affair as a reason for prompt legislation to encourage volunteer military organizations, and advises the thorough organization of the State militia. Also further legislation in regard to the free negro population. He refers to the imprisonment of Emanuel Myers, a citizen of Maryland, in Pennsylvania, on the charge of kidnapping, for bringing back certain fugitive slaves, escaped from their masters in Maryland, for whom Myers was agent. He asks an appropriation to defray the expense of a trial on a writ of error from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to test the validity of the Pennsylvania act, which presumes to punish as crime the lawful recapture of fugitives from service.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From the Pacific.

LARGE NUMBER OF INDIANS CAPTURED—POLITICAL NEWS—NAVAL INTELLIGENCE—THE TRIAL OF JUDGE TERRY—FROM JAPAN.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to the 16th ult., reached Jefferson City, Mo., about 1 o'clock to-day.

D. P. Belknap had been appointed administrator of the estate of the late Senator Broderick.

Four hundred and fifty Indians had been captured in the Pill River region, by Gen. Kibbe. They arrived in San Francisco on the 14th ult., and were to be put on board the brig *Janette* for transportation to the Menderino reservation, where the United States Superintendent of Indian Affairs had made arrangements for their reception.

Gen. Totten arrived at San Francisco on the 12th ult., by the steamship *Golden Age*. His mission was understood to be to report to Washington the condition of the fortifications and military requirements of the Pacific coast.

F. L. Horn, a tobacco merchant of San Francisco, had failed for $15,000.

The Democratic Press of the State were discussing with some warmth the matter of the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The Administration Democrats having control of the organization of the party, appeared disposed to postpone the calling of the State Convention until after the Legislature had elected a United States Senator in place of Mr. Broderick.

The new U. S. steamer *Saginaw* had just been completed at Mare Island. She made a successful experimental trip on the 15th ult.

Arrived at San Francisco, Dec. 15, ship *Morning Light*, from Boston; bark *Mayerine*, from Newcastle; U. S. M. steamer *Orizaba*, from Panama.

Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 12, ship *Wild Rover*, for Callao; British ship *Bramleymore*, for do.; 13th, ship *Warhawk*, for do.

An application had been made by Judge Terry for a *mandamus* to compel the County Clerk to transfer the indictment against him for killing Senator Broderick to the Fourth District Court. The case was argued on the 12th, and the application refused. The case was forthwith appealed to the Supreme Court.

Col. Fremont had obtained possession of all the mines adjudged to him by the decision of Courts without any violent collision with the adverse claimants.

Advices from Japan by the Russian war-vessel *Novick* state that Mr. Hodson, British Consul, had arrived at Hakadodi, and, in conjunction with the Russian authorities, had made a pressing demand on the Japanese Government to remove the restriction placed upon commerce, which, after the exchange of diplomatic notes, had resulted in the promise that all the troubles should be remedied after a short time.

More animation in the market was occasioned by the arrival of the *Morning Light*, from Boston. But business had relapsed into its old dull state, and the disposition of the whole jobbing trade was not to purchase a dollar's worth of merchandise unless absolutely necessary to fill orders. The receipts of Turpentine had reached 24,000 gallons, and holders had advanced their rates. The market was firm, at $1 05.

Affairs in Maryland.

ANTI-REPUBLICAN RESOLUTIONS IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES—EXTENSIVE ROBBERY—COMMERCIAL STATEMENT.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 6.

In the House of Delegates to-day Mr. Freaner introduced resolutions that John Sherman, or any other Black Republican, should not be elected Speaker, and that if any member from this State voted for him or any such exceptionable candidate, he would forfeit the respect and confidence of the people of the State. An excited debate ensued, in which the views of Henry Winter Davis were discussed. He was defended by his friends, who declared him to be true to the South. The debate was progressing when the cars left.

The safe in Hamilton Carter's extensive dry-goods establishment on Baltimore-street, was robbed during last night, of $1,400 in notes and cash, and drafts to the value of $5,000, and railroad bonds for $3,000. James E. Thomas, salesman, was arrested to-day on suspicion of committing the robbery. An accomplice, named William Jones, has not yet been arrested.

The value of the imports for the week ending to-day, is $113,890; decrease, as compared with the previous week, $5,240.

The value of the exports for the week is $99,395; decrease, as compared with the previous week, $150,132.

Ohio Democratic State Convention.

DECIDED DECLARATION FOR MR. DOUGLAS.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Ohio Democratic State Convention met at Columbus, yesterday. Hon. Wm. S. Woods presided.

Resolutions were adopted by a large majority, declaring Stephen A. Douglas the favorite of the Ohio Democracy, and instructed the Delegates to the Charleston Convention to cast their entire vote for him.

The Convention elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the Charleston Convention: George E. Pugh, D. P. Rhodes, George W. McCook and H. J. Jewett.

Fires.

FLOURING MILL IN ILLINOIS.

St. Louis, Friday, Jan. 6.

The large flouring mill at Jerseyville, Ill., was burned on the 2d inst. Loss $18,000. Insured $3,000.

COURT-HOUSE IN WISCONSIN.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 6.

A fire last Sunday morning at Sheboygan, Wis., destroyed the building occupied by the County officers and County Courts. The records prior to 1857, and all the books and papers in the Probate Office were destroyed. The building was valued at $15,000, upon which there was no insurance. The loss to the County is not less than $50,000.

HOTEL IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Newport, N. H., Friday, Jan. 6.

The hotel in this place was destroyed by fire last night. The loss is $5,000, and the insurance half that amount.

HOTEL, STORES, &C., IN OHIO.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 6.

A fire in Ravenna, Ohio, this morning, destroyed the Prentiss House, Prentiss & Hopkins' store, and Beckley's stove store. Loss $25,000; insured $18,000.

Noteworthy Deaths.

DEATH OF A ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 6.

Bishop Neumann, of the Catholic Church, fell in the street yesterday afternoon dead, of disease of the heart.

THE OLDEST WHITE NATIVE OF OHIO.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 6.

Judge Joseph Barker, the oldest white native of Ohio, died at his residence in Newport, above Maletta, this morning.

A VETERAN MERCHANT OF BOSTON.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 6.

Mr. Joseph Bradley, an old and distinguished merchant of this city, died to-day.

Later from Brownsville.

BATTLE AND DEFEAT OF CORTINAS.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 6.

The steamship *Indianola* has arrived here with Brownsville dates of the 2d inst.

Cortinas, with 500 men, took the city of Rio Grande on the 24th ult., killing a number of citizens. Subsequently a body of troops and Rangers from Brownsville attacked Cortinas, and retook the city after a hard fight, capturing the guns of Cortinas and sixty Mexicans. Nine Americans were killed, and sixteen wounded. Among the latter was Capt. Ford, who led the attack. Cortinas fled across the river.

Port of Boston and Charleston.

Boston, Friday, Jan. 6.

Monthly statement of the value of imports and exports of goods, wares and merchandise entered during the month of December, 1859:

Specie of Goods, Wares and Merchandise.	Value.
Imports—Dutiable, entered for consumption	$1,487,376
Dutiable, warehoused	750,000
Free, exclusive of Specie and Bul'n	330,361
Specie and Bullion	1,630
Total Imports	$2,7[illegible]
Exports—Domestic Merchandise	$637,750
Foreign Merchandise, dutiable	32,155
Foreign Merchandise, free	59,275
Specie and Bullion	53,709
Total Exports	$783,159
Merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption	$667,000

Arrest for Passing Counterfeit Money.

Brantford, C. W., Friday, Jan. 6.

A man named Joseph Bogard was arrested yesterday at Paris, C. W., for passing $5,000 in counterfeit bills on the Bank of Philadelphia in St. Louis, last month. His examination is now going on here, and an application will be made to the Government for the surrender of the prisoner under the Ashburton treaty.

Union Meeting at Albany.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 6.

The Union meeting at the State Capitol is called for Thursday evening next. Over 10,000 names are signed to the call. Ex-Lieutenant-Governor Raymond has consented to speak, and Ex-Governor Seymour is invited to address the meeting.

The Ottawa Rescuers.

Chicago, Friday, Jan. 6.

Two of the Ottawa rescuers were brought before Judge Drummond, of the U. S. Court, yesterday. A motion was made to quash the indictment, which will be argued this morning. Their bail was fixed at $1,500 each, which they declined to give, and they were remanded to jail.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 6.

Cotton—Sales to-day 8,000 bales, at 10¾c.@11c. for middling. Sales of the week, 62,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 69,500 bales, against 66,500 in the same period last year. Exports of the week, 41,500 bales. Total exports this season, 748,500 bales. Increased receipts at this port, 207,000 bales; increased receipts at all Southern ports, 357,500 bales. Stock at this port, 505,500 bales. Coffee—Fair to prime, 10½c.@12c. Imports of the week, 16,500 bags; stock, 9,000 bags. Freights on Cotton to Liverpool, 9-16d. Sterling Exchange—7@7¼ premium for clear bills, and 6@6¼ with bills of lading attached.

Philadelphia, Friday, Jan. 6.

Flour firm; sales 2,000 bbls. at $5 50@$5 75 for Superfine. Wheat steady at $1 35@$1 36 for red, and $1 40@$1 50 for white. Corn—Sales 3,000 bushels at 77c.@79c. Whisky dull, at 26c.@27c.

Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 6.

Flour buoyant. Howard-street and Ohio held firm at $5 37½. Wheat steady, but nothing doing. Corn dull; white, 70c.@72c.; yellow, 75c.@80c. Provisions steady, and firm at former quotations. Whiskey steady. Exchange on New-York unchanged.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 6.

Flour unchanged. Whisky declined ½c. Wheat firm. Hogs in fair demand; sales 1,500 head, at $6 30@$6 60 ₱ cwt. Receipts to-day, 2,000. Provisions in fair demand. Mess Pork, $16 50.

Cincinnati, Friday, Jan. 6.

Sight Exchange on New-York, ½ ₱ cent. prem.

Exchanges.

New-Orleans, Friday, Jan. 6.

Sight exchange on New-York, ½@¾ ₱ cent. discount.

AFFAIRS AT ALBANY.

The Pro Rata Freight Bill in the Senate.

Repeal of the Registry Law for the City.

BILLS NOTICED AND INTRODUCED.

Albany, Friday, Jan. 6.

Gov. Morgan has appointed Benjamin W. Bonney as Supreme Court Judge, in the place of Henry E. Davis, resigned.

SENATE.... Albany, Friday, Jan. 6.

Petitions for tolling railroads were presented.

A bill was notified, by sections, to empower Judges of the Court of Appeals to appoint a Supreme Court Reporter.

A motion to refer to a Select Committee all papers relating to the *Pro Rata* Freight bill, made by Mr. Hammond, was adopted by 20 to 6.

Mr. Lawrence, of Queens, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to incorporate in the City of New-York a Coast Wrecking Company.

Mr. Spinola, of Kings, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to make provisions for an act for the incorporation of companies to navigate the lakes and rivers, applicable to Long Island Sound.

Adjourned till Monday, 7 P. M.

ASSEMBLY.... Albany, Friday, Jan. 6.

Petitions were presented for tolling railroads and for *pro rata* freights.

A bill to prohibit slave-hunting was introduced.

The annual reports of the Metropolitan Police Commissioners, the State Assessors, and the New-York Harbor Commissioners were presented.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Mr. Callicott, of Kings, (Dem.,) to amend the Usury laws; to amend the Exemption laws; and to prevent the printing and publishing within the State of lotteries drawn in other States.

Mr. Jennings, of Suffolk, (R

somebody; also one to establish a State Law Library at Buffalo, giving assurance to some bookseller of sound profits. I suspect, if the truth was known, the bookmen secretly sympathize with this proposition.

Mr. PROSSER gives notice of a bill to repeal the law of 1852, releasing tolls on railroads; of another to provide means to complete the canals of this State, and to supply them with water; and of a third, to adjust and fix the tolls on the canals. All these are to be measures of absorbing interest. I am at a loss to conjecture how Mr. PROSSER is to provide means to complete the canals. Is such a thing possible? Is it within the range of possibilities? Is there not a bottomless pit—a vortex—under our canals, which all the money of the State would not fill up?

The proposition to purchase extra supplies of Red Books was brought up in the Senate again to-day—this time by Senator FERRO, who proposed to purchase five copies for each member, officer and reporter. After several amendments to diminish the number had failed, the original resolution was brought to a vote and lost.

The House proceedings do not yet assume much regularity. They will not until the Standing Committees are announced, and the permanent Rules are adopted.

Petitions and notices are abundant. About every second member presents a half-dozen in favor of the *pro rata* freight law, and there is also a large sprinkling of those in favor of the enactment of a personal liberty bill, which means statutory provisions nullifying the Fugitive Slave law, or virtually doing so, by forbidding any State officer from aiding in the arrest of a fugitive and denying the use of jails, &c., in which to confine any that are caught by the United States authorities. It is thought that a law can be framed which will answer the purpose, and not violate the letter o the Federal compact. Such a law is becoming more popular with the yeomanry of the State.

Only one bill of general importance was introduced to-day. That provides that all coupons on railroad bonds that shall be paid, shall be indelibly stamped; that whenever default shall be made in the payment of interest by any railroad company, the bondholders shall be entitled to vote, either in person or by proxy, casting one vote for every $100 of his debt; that no receiver of any corporation shall be entitled to receive a per centage which in the aggregate will amount to a salary of more than $5,000 per annum; and that every receiver shall publish a statement of the actual condition of his trust on the second Tuesday of each month. Any failure to comply with these provisions, to be punished as a misdemeanor. "Hard work for the eyes," said the jackass, when the last wheel went over his neck. The tide of legislation sets towards restricting the powers and privileges of all corporations.

I was saying, a day or two since, that office-seekers would need to be patient waiters this Winter. Time will, undoubtedly, be afforded for applicants to get together all the public opinion. For the information of those who think they have claims, I have obtained a catalogue of the best places in the Executive gift. These are all offices of profit. Those unfortunate individuals who are losing something by not asking, will thank me for giving them this bill of fare:

Superintendent of the Insurance Department—Salary $2,500 per annum, and I hope no stealings, although opportunities will be freely offered.

Canal Appraiser—Salary $5 per day—days 366 to the year—and traveling expenses. Present incumbent, HENRY H. HULL, of Steuben County.

Four Port Wardens—Salary to be from four to five thousand a year, not including et ceteras, which an industrious hand might work up to a remunerating figure. Present incumbents, MINTHORNE TOMPKINS, EDGAR MCMULLEN, WM. KING and MR. SHAMAN.

Eleven Harbor Masters.—Salary about the same as the Port Wardens, with the same prospective reward for an enterprising man. Present incumbents—Spencer S. Benedict, James P. Fagan, Willis Patten, Archibald Hall, Charles G. March, Reuben Coffin, Jacob L. Dodge, Amaziah D. Barber, Robert Murray, John Cashow and David Stuart. Two of the Harbor Masters must be residents of Brooklyn.

The Governor has filled the vacancy on the Supreme Court Bench, by the appointment of BENJAMIN W. BENNET. Said to be a good selection.

Mrs. MORGAN will receive company each Wednesday from 12 to 3 in the afternoon, and from 8 to 10 in the evening. I believe Governor MORGAN assists.

Both Houses have adjourned over to Monday evening, which means Tuesday morning, 11 o'clock.

LEO.

The State Assessors' Report.

The first annual report of the State Assessors, which was received yesterday, is among the most important which will come before the Legislature this session. It is in two parts—the first giving the proceedings of the Assessors in regard to equalizing the taxes the past year, and embracing a large amount of interesting statistics. The second recommends an entire and radical change in the present assessment laws, so as to equalize the taxes upon all the property of the State, by adopting the gross income, rather than property, as the bases for taxing.

Assuming that there are but three sources for revenue—Land, Capital and Labor—it proceeds to develop a system that shall, by an equitable adjustment of valuation, reach all property or incomes in such a manner as to compel the payment of taxes only in proportion to the ability of the tax-payer, and not by the present arbitrary method.

PERSONAL.

Senator Seward, accompanied by his daughter-in-law and one or two other members of his family, left the City yesterday afternoon for Washington.

Senator Foote, of Vermont, passed through the City yesterday on his return to Washington, having spent the holidays at home.

DISCOVERY OF COUNTERFEIT BILLS.—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: "A few days since, a man of good address and genteel appearance, called at the residence of Mr. WILLIAMS, in Manufacturer's Block, Newport, and, after inquiring for the head of the family, who was absent at the time, left a package with Mrs. W., carefully folded in a shawl, which he said a Mr. RIGGS would call for during the day. The package was laid aside, but as Mr. RIGGS did not call for it at the appointed time, it was opened, and found to contain about $7,000, in three, five, ten and twenty-dollar bills, all counterfeit, on the following banks: $2,000 on the North-western Bank of Virginia; $3,000 on the Hatter's Bank of Connecticut; $200 on the Merchants' Bank of Connecticut; and $2,000 on the Farmers' and Traders' Bank of Pennsylvania. The bills are said to be well executed, and nearly all signed and ready for 'shoving.' It is thought by the Newport officers that a good deal of other bogus money is secreted in their town, and now that they are in possession of a clue.

[Advertisement.]

MERCHANTS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Are often puzzled to know how to place their employes: whether this man will make a good salesman; that, a good accountant; this, a reliable and trustworthy confidential clerk; that, a cashier, &c. A Phrenological description, carefully written out in full, would settle the question, and indicate the exact place each man can best fill. Prof. FOWLER, No. 308 Broadway, makes private examinations, and gives full written descriptions, daily.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.

By arrangement, the entire stock of Winter clothing and Winter furnishing goods remaining on hand on the 1st inst., must be closed out. We therefore offer the remainder of the elegant stock of D. DEVLIN & Co., comprising a complete assortment of overcoats, dress suits, business suits, boys' clothing, furnishing goods, &c., &c.,

AT COST.

This is an opportunity that will rarely occur of buying in a supply of elegant seasonable clothing, at extremely low prices.

DEVLIN, HUDSON & Co.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DIPHTHERITH OR DIPHTHERIA—THROAT AFFECTIONS—CURE BETTER THAN DISCUSSION.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure, because they take out from the circulation the very cause or "minera" of the disease. No inward application is so good as BRANDRETH'S PILLS. No outward application is so good as BRANDRETH'S LINIMENT. For sale at No. 294 Canal-street, and by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Climates have their particular disorders, age its infirmities, seasons their specific diseases; but woman in all climates, at any age and in every season, is liable to special complaints, for which these pills are the most effectual remedies.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

"CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM."—Skates to suit everybody from 50c. to $25. Also skate bags, shinny sticks, straps, &c., &c.

CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

$6,500.—For sale, a cottage house, suitable for a genteel family, together with four lots of ground, situated on a corner. Grounds well laid out in garden, fruit trees, hot-house, grape vines, &c. Location, Brooklyn, thirty minutes' ride from the ferries; City Railroad within a block of the House. Terms easy. Apply at No. 49 Exchange-place, Rooms 13 and 14.

[Advertisement.]

FORTY THIEVES! FORTY THIEVES!—Did you ever see this sumptuous Oriental spectacle? You should witness the magnificent style in which it is performed at Barnum's Museum. It is really sumptuous; but is to be represented for the last time this afternoon, and also this evening.

Recent Great Fires
AT
ATLANTA, Geo.,
MARIANNA, Fla.,
RICHMOND, Va.

ATLANTA, Geo., Dec. 10, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co.: This is to certify that I have owned and used one of Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes, for some time, and at the late destructive and extensive fire in the city of Atlanta, on the night of Nov. 16, 1859, the Safe had valuable papers in it. It was in my law office, on the second floor, in Mr. Markham's large three-story brick building, and during the fire and burning of said building, the Safe fell into the cellar and there remained imbedded in the midst of the hot ruins for EIGHTEEN DAYS AND NIGHTS. It was then taken out, and when opened (although the Safe, in its present injured condition outside, was unfit for further use,) the papers were all safe.

This severe test convinces me that it is decidedly best to have "Herring's Patent Fire-Proof Safes" for protection of papers against fire.

JARED IRWIN WHITAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 5, 1859.

Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTLEMEN: In the late disastrous fire I had some two hundred dollars in one of Herring's Patent Safes, and after the fire, when the Safe was taken from the ruins and opened, to my most complete satisfaction not a dollar was injured. I feel completely satisfied that the genuine Herring's Patent Safes are perfectly fire-proof, for any safe that could stand the heat this one did, lying amongst burning spirits, liquors, oils, &c., for hours, must unquestionably be the most perfect protection against fire ever manufactured. I make this statement most cheerfully, and remain, yours truly,

J. A. GIBSON.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 2, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I had one of your Safes in the late disastrous fire which occurred here on the 16th ult. My books and papers, also some ninety watches and watch materials, were in the Safe, and although the Safe was under an intense heat for a long time, upon getting it open I found everything saved, to my complete satisfaction. I can, therefore, readily testify to the perfect fire-proof quality of Herring's Patent Safe, and it is with much pleasure I give you these facts. Yours, respectfully,

RILEY S. BAKER.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 23, 1859.

S. C. HERRING & Co., No. 251 Broadway, New-York:

GENTS: The small Safe, which I purchased of you some time since, was in my large two-story wooden building which was burned at the great fire here, the 16th inst. The Safe was red hot, and on opening it the next morning I found its contents, which consisted of silver, two hundred dollars, in bank bills, with other papers, all safe and sound.

J. S. SHACKELFORD, Auctioneer.

ANOTHER IN SAME FIRE.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: The HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE I bought of you about one month ago, was in the fire on the night of the 16th inst., in a large two-story wooden building, and on opening it I found the books and papers all right. I have since bought another of your agents, W. Herring & Son.

Respectfully yours, F. H. COLEMAN.

GREAT FIRE AT MARIANNA, FLA.

MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co.:

GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours. B. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. KNOWLES & WALFORD, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam Sawing and Carpenter Shops, on the night of the 29th October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEORGE GIBSON.

$1,000 REWARD will be paid to any person that can show that HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 98 Pearl-st., New-York.

The Grover and Baker
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

Invite the attention of tailors, vest and corset makers, and others who may prefer the "lock stitch" seam to their

FIFTY DOLLAR SHUTTLE MACHINE,

With recent valuable improvements.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 183 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 30, 1859.

Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO.,
No. 191 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN: It is my pleasure to add one more testimonial to the merits of the justly celebrated WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE. After being exposed to the most intense heat for the space of THIRTY-SIX HOURS, at the burning of my warehouse, No. 61 Beekman-st. I find on opening the same all my books, papers, bank bills, insurance policies, &c., &c., *in perfect order*. Very respectfully yours,

J. D. EDREHI.

Hoarseness and Sore Throat.

This unpleasant and painful result of "catching cold," or unusual exertion of the vocal organs, may at any time be removed by allowing one or two of BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or Cough Lozenges, to dissolve slowly in the mouth. Hence, singers and public speakers will find them of peculiar advantage.

"We have found them of great service in allaying Bronchial Irritation, and in subduing hoarseness produced by Colds."—*Rev. Daniel Wise, late Editor Zion's Herald.*

Sold by all Druggists.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Gents' Furnishing Goods at Retail.—I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts. have now in store and offer for sale on reasonable terms, a large and well-assorted stock of Gents' Fall and Winter Furnishing Goods, embracing all varieties of Cashmere, Merino, Wool and Silk Undergarments, Hosiery, Gloves, Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Stocks, Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, Traveling Shirts, Shawls, Robes de Chambre, Wool Jackets, &c.

Gentlemen desirous of procuring well made and good fitting Shirts, ready-made, or made to order from measure, can find them at the above establishment.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cristadoro's Hair-Dye, Wigs and Toupees surpass any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Long Braids, Fronts, half Wigs &c., on hand for sale, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st. Pure and genuine drugs, medicines, and perfumery, dispensed with great care.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No. 2 sewing machines	$125
No. 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	60
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
METHODIST BOOK CONCERN,
No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York.

Being in constant receipt of inquiries from our brethren, respecting *Sewing Machines*, with requests to recommend and purchase, we have, in conjunction with some lady friends, carefully and thoroughly examined the various machines, of practical value for family sewing, and find those made by the WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 505 Broadway, New-York, to fully combine the essentials of a good instrument, and such as we can confidently recommend.

Having seen so favorable results from their use, in our own and the households of our friends, we are desirous that their benefits should be shared by all our brethren, and hence have interested ourselves in their behalf.

With best wishes, your Brethren,

ABEL STEVENS,	THOS. CARLTON,
JAMES FLOY,	J. PORTER,
DANIEL WISE,	DAVID TERRY,
WM. A. COX,	J. BENJ. EDWARDS.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,

And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS and BOYS, at BROOKS', No. 375 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

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E. ANTHONY, No. 308 Broadway.

Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest marked prices.

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USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,000. No. 48 Cedar-st.

For Chilblains.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is an immediate and effective remedy. Sold by all druggists.

Skaters,

Who require strength of limbs and suppleness of the joints, should use DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT. Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

SPRINGSTEEN—FREEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, by Rev. Peter Stryker, BENNETT SPRINGSTEEN, of Schodack, N. Y., to ANNA M. FREEMAN, of this City.

PAYNE—EWEN.—In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 5, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. W. E. Eigenbrodt, JAMES W. PAYNE to ADELAIDE, only daughter of Edwd. Ewen, all of this City.

BURLINGHAM—HOLBROOK.—In Sturbridge, Mass., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. S. G. Clapp, H. D. BURLINGHAM, M. D., of this City, and LUCY M., daughter of the late Gen. Erasmus Holbrook, of Sturbridge.

WARREN—DORRMUS.—In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Jan. 4, by Rev. E. E. Beardsley, CHARLES C. WARREN, of New-York, to Mrs. M. B. DORRMUS, of New-Haven.

DIED.

WILLETT.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 5, MARTHA AMANDA, wife of Jonah Willett, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 311 West 21st-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Westbury on Sunday morning, at 8½ o'clock.

PATTERSON.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, ELIZABETH PATTERSON, widow of the late John Patterson, in the 68th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Bedford-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 61 Houston, late Hammersly-st.

MOTLEY.—In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 5, ANNA TUTTLE, infant daughter of Samuel S. and LIZZIE T. Motley, aged 2 years 2 months and 13 days.

WHEELER.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 6, at 4 o'clock P. M., of consumption of the lungs, RUEL B. WHEELER, aged 32 years and 10 months, after a most distressing and painful illness of nearly three years.

His friends and acquaintances, as also those of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Mary Moore, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 234 Henry-st., without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Cypress Hills for interment.

☞ Boston, Troy and Cleveland papers please copy.

DODGE.—In this City, on Friday morning, Jan. 6, suddenly, SEWELL, infants on of Sewell V. and Mary Dodge.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 8 Leroy-st., without further invitation.

DECKER.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, HENRY RYNDERS, only son of Henry S. and Helen A. Decker, aged 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 15 Warren-place, Charles-st., this (Saturday,) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further invitation.

DE LANCEY.—In this City, on Friday, Jan. 6, WILLIAM HEATHCOTE, eldest son of Edward F. and Josephine M. De Lancey, aged 3 years.

BLACKWOOD.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 6, MARY ANN BLACKWOOD in the 43d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her brother, James Helmes, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her brother, No. 54 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

CAPRON.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 5, MARY W., widow of the late David Capron, in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, John F. Garrison, No. 147 Washington-st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

RIKER.—At New-Brighton, Staten Island, on Thursday morning, Jan. 5, ANTOINETTE SAYLEY, infant daughter of Andrew J. and Caroline E. Riker, aged 1 year and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, Jan. 7, at 12 o'clock M., without further notice.

MYER.—At Hackensack, N. J., on Friday morning, Jan. 6, GARRET MYER, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

PERRY.—At Auburn, on Friday, Dec. 30, CHARLES B. PERRY, aged 27 years.

The funeral of Mrs. C. B. HAMMOND will take place at the house of her father, Dr. S. M. Giddings, No. 88 Livingston-st, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 8, at 1½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

ROE.—At Cornwall, Orange County, on Thursday, Dec. 29, CAROLINE, wife of Alfred C. Roe, and daughter of the late Francis Child, of Morristown, N. J.

MINGUS.—At West Bloomfield, N. J., suddenly, on Wednesday night, Jan. 4, WARREN MINGUS, in the 38th year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 9, Jan. 6, 1860.

78, 62, 32, 72, 38, 12, 11, 26, 51, 63, 58, 34, 3, 25.

Class No. 10, Jan. 6, 1860.

51, 72, 69, 57, 11, 54, 16, 36, 24, 64, 75, 25, 46.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 6, 1860.

GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to

WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

Whereas, a card has lately appeared in the public papers, over the signature of Steinway & Sons, warning the trade against using the "overstrings" on grand pianos, for which they claim to hold letters patent, therefore, we, the undersigned, manufacturers of pianofortes, do hereby certify that the principle or plan of placing the covered or bass strings of the piano-forte *over* the other strings is not an original invention of the Messrs. Steinways, and that the same has been done for many years—in fact, almost ever since the existence of the instrument; and that the adaptation of this principle to the peculiar form of the grand piano was conceived, and the statements and plans for constructing the same made known to us, between three and four years ago, by Mr. S. B. Driggs; and that in the drawings and specifications, contained in letters patent granted by the United States to Mr. Driggs, for his "Graduated Board and Bridge," which letters patent are dated near seven months prior to that of the Messrs. Steinways, this whole plan is fully and completely shown and exemplified; but Mr. Driggs, believing that a patent, simply on the adaptation of a principle so well known, could not be sustained, did not include it in his claims for originality; but, whatever right or novelty it does possess, the credit is clearly due to Mr. Driggs, and not to any one who may have copied his plans or inventions.

CHICKERING & SONS,	RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
NUNNS & CLARK,	FIRTH, POND & CO.,
A. H. GALE & CO.,	LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
H. WORCESTER,	JOHN H. DUNHAM.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1860.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE LECTURES.

The Fifth Lecture will be delivered by

Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr.,

On TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 10.

Subject: "THE FRENCH HISTORY AND SPIRIT."

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. Tickets 25 cents.

RUSHTON'S PASTILLES,
Or TROCHES,

For all diseases of the throat—bronchitis, hoarseness, catarrhal affections, &c. For sale at RUSHTON'S, cor. Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

STICK TO IT,

As STARR'S CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE does in every instance.
Depôt No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York.
THOMAS JOHNSON, Agent.

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST MAKERS
Always on hand at
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM'S,
No. 19 Maiden-lane.

THE INDEPENDENT,

FOR THIS WEEK, contains

A SERMON

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ANCIENT PAGANISM AND MODERN SLAVEHOLDING CHRISTIANITY,

BY REV. DR. GEO. B. CHEEVER.

An article from

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

Letters from our

WASHINGTON AND FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

EDITORIALS—

PRINCIPLES, PLANS, AND PROSPECTS.

MAN AND GOLD.

ETERNAL PUNISHMENT.

DELIVERANCE THROUGH MARTYRDOM.

MISCELLANEOUS—

THANKSGIVING-DAY AT BERLIN,

ENGLAND AND HER POSITION—ITALY AND THE DESPOTS,

THE LATE EXECUTIONS IN VIRGINIA,

THINGS IN MISSOURI.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

GENERAL NEWS,

FAMILY READING,

"THE SPIDER AND THE SIEVE."

A New Poem by WILLIAM OLAND BOURNE.

THE LEGEND OF THE DRAGON.

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

How it was spent in Plymouth Sunday School.

A Poem entitled "A LAMENT FOR EDGAR A. POE."

DYING POOR AND DYING RICH.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

Also, a correct list of the new business firms and changes of partnerships which occurred on the 1st inst.

TERMS—By mail, $2 a year; by carrier, $2 50, payable in advance.

JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, Publisher,
No. 5 Beekman-st., New-York.
FOR SALE BY ALL NEWS AGENTS.

REMEMBER!

MRS. HOLMES' GREAT NEW STORY,

JESSIE GRAHAM,

IS NOW BEING PUBLISHED

IN THE NEW-YORK SUN.

JELLIES
FOR HOLIDAY TABLES.
PETER COOPER'S
Refined
SHEET AND SHRED ISINGLASS,
A Prime Article, Very Extensively Used for CALVES-FOOT JELLY.
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES, AND FOR JELLIFYING PRESERVES.

The Shred, with directions for using, is put up in small packages for FAMILY USE, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the United States.

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No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND INSTRUMENTS.
E. ANTHONY,
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THE LARGEST VARIETIES,
THE LATEST NOVELTIES,
THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

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Liberal discount to the Trade.
The views may be sent by mail.

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Anthony's Instantaneous Views have attained high celebrity in Europe.

STEINWAY & SONS'
PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRING GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law.

STEINWAY & SONS,
Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

WATCHES.—GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES in the City is to be found at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of Watches, direct from the manufacturers in England, France and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a very large assortment, and at the very lowest prices. Watches taken in exchange. Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner by the finest London and Geneva workmen. GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.,
Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

JET EARRINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

THE BREATHING ORGANS.

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR, AND IRON AND SULPHUR POWDERS, ARE SPECIFICS FOR DISEASES OF THE BREATHING ORGANS.	CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT, ASTHMA, BLEEDING OF LUNGS, CATARRH, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH.

When Olive Tar is Inhaled, its healing, *Balsamic Odors* are brought in direct contact with the lining membranes of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and all the Air-Cells of the Lungs.

INTERNAL PAINS CHASE WHEN OLIVE TAR IS TAKEN. Sore Throat, Coughs, Cholic, Inflammation, Dysentery, &c.

EXTERNAL PAINS CANNOT EXIST WHERE OLIVE TAR IS APPLIED. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, &c.

J. R. Stafford's Iron and Sulphur Powders Purify and Revitalize the Blood, Strengthen the Digestive Organs, And Regulate all the Secretions.

An Illustrated Circular, containing testimonials from GEORGE LAW, Esq., 5th-av., New-York; SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Banker, New-York; ISAAC V. FOWLER, Esq., Postmaster, New-York; THURLOW WEED, Esq., Albany; Gen. DUFF GREEN, Washington, D. C.; Col. SAM'L COLT, Hartford, Conn.; Col. CHAS. MAY, U. S. A.; Rev. EDWARD BRIGHT, New-York; Rev. Dr. LEONARD, Exeter, N. H.; Rev. O. F. A. SPINNING, Butternuts, N. Y., And a large number of other prominent persons.

ILLUSTRATED CIRCULAR FREE BY MAIL.

Olive Tar 50 cents a bottle, or 75 cents by mail post paid; Powders $1 a package; no charge for postage. Address the OLIVE TAR COMPANY, No. 315 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

Wholesale Agents, SCHIEFFELIN BROS. & CO., corner of William and Beekman sts., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

JULES MUMM & CO. CHAMPAGNE.

We have been informed that in many cases when our Wines, JULES MUMM & CO., are called for, many of the hotels and the trade do their best to recommend and substitute another wine of a similar name in place of ours, as said wine can be obtained at less price.

We now most urgently protest against such proceedings, and warn the public not to accept any other Wine when ours is called for, that is to say, which has not our firm, JULES MUMM & CO., with the name of our Agent, JAMES MEYER, Jr., on the labels, with our autograph signature in full round the neck of the bottle.

We further more request our customers and friends to pay most particular attention to the above-mentioned distinction, as the other houses of a similar name has copied our advertising or show cards, said act making the confusion of both names much easier.

We present a superior article to the public, and desire to run on our own merit without being mingled with any similar name or brand.

With such Wines as those we send to America, connoisseurs will recognize that we can only admit the Wines of Vve CLIQUOT to be of the same purity and superior quality as our own, and as a still stronger evidence of what we state, we refer to the opinion of the U. S. APPRAISERS, of New-York, who acknowledged to our Agent that, after a most careful examination with other brands imported in this port, they were obliged, owing to the great superiority of the JULES MUMM & CO.'S CHAMPAGNE, to appraise it, notwithstanding our protest, at higher prices than other first class Champagne received here.

JULES MUMM & CO.

Our Champagne brands constantly on hand are as follows:

JULES MUMM & CO.'S VERZENAY CABINET.
JULES MUMM & CO.'S IMPERIAL.
The other bands, such as VERZENAY DRY & MUMM'S PRIVATE only to special order.
The above Wines can be had of all the principal Wine dealers throughout the United States, as also THE RHINE and MOSELLE WINES of PETER ARNOLD MUMM.

JAMES MEYER, Jr.,
Sole agent for the U. S.,
No. 43 Beaver-street, New-York.

NEW BOOKS.

HARPER AND BROTHERS,
Franklin-square, New-York,
HAVE JUST PUBLISHED:

SELF-HELP. With Illustrations of Character and Conduct. By SAMUEL SMILES, Author of "The Life of George Stevenson." With complete and elaborate Index. 12mo, Muslin, 75 cents.

MISREPRESENTATION. A Novel. By ANNA H. DRURY, Author of "Friends and Fortune," "Eastbury," &c. 8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

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FIRST SERIES.—From the commencement of the French Revolution, in 1789, to the Restoration of the Bourbons, in 1815. 4 vols. 8vo, Muslin, $6; Sheep extra, $7; Half Calf, $10.

SECOND SERIES.—From the Fall of Napoleon, in 1815, to the Accession of Louis Napoleon, in 1852. 4 vols, 8vo, Muslin, $6; Sheep extra, $7; Half Calf, $10.

The Work Complete in 8 vols., Muslin, $12; Sheep extra, $14; Half Calf, $20.

The volumes sold separately.

HARRY'S SUMMER IN ASHCROFT. Illustrations. Square 4to, Muslin, 60 cents.

HISTORY OF PETER THE GREAT. By JACOB ABBOTT. Illuminated Title and numerous Engravings. 16mo, Muslin, 60 cents; Muslin, gilt edges, 75 cents.

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CYRUS THE GREAT.	RICHARD II.
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XERXES.	MARY QUEEN OF SCOTS.
ALEXANDER THE GREAT.	QUEEN ELIZABETH.
ROMULUS.	CHARLES I.
HANNIBAL

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

CONCERT FOR PRAYER FOR THE CONVERSION OF THE WORLD.—The week, commencing MONDAY, 9th, and ending MONDAY, the 16th inst., will be observed by Christians in every part of the world as a season of prayer for the conversion of the world to Christ. The signs of the times are portentous. The day of the Lord draweth nigh. Let the people of God hear his voice, saying, "Prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of Hosts, if I will not open you the windows of Heaven, and pour you out a blessing that there shall not be room enough to receive it." Union Prayer Meetings in Grand-st. Church, corner of Crosby-st., (Rev. Dr. Thompson's) EVERY EVENING of the week, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and 7½ Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—UNION SERVICES.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon —specially to young men—subject: *Relations of Religion to the Profession of Medicine.* Rev. C. C. Goss will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Mr. Goss is a missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Nebraska. Seats free. All are invited.

MR. JAMES MATHISON McM.—ACCORDing to the arrangement at Dr. McMenamy's meeting last Sabbath—will give (D. V.) additional good reasons for his late renunciation of Romanism in the Metropolitan Assembly Rooms, No. 178 Prince-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission on this occasion by ticket at the door.

ANTIOCH BAPTIST CHURCH—SEVENTEENth-av., near 25th-st. CHAMMOND KENNEDY, the Boy Preacher, will preach at 10½ A. M. At 7½ P. M. the Pastor, JOHN Q. ADAMS will preach his Annual Sermon to the young, presenting his views of Sanctification, as illustrated in his own experience.
Young Christians are especially invited to attend.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs. On SUNDAY, Jan. 8, several religious services will be conducted throughout the day (10½ A. M., 3 P. M. and 7 P. M.) by the New-York Prayer-Meeting Association, of which SAMUEL HALSTEAD Esq., is President. Seats free. General attendance is invited.

JANE-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—PREACHING ON SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. A. M. CUSHEN, D. D., and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. Bishop JANES. Monthly meeting of the Sabbath School Missionary Society at 3 o'clock P. M. Addresses by Rev. Dr. OSBORN and others.

THE PROPHECY OF THE REVELATION OF JOHN ITS OWN INTERPRETER.—A lecture will be delivered by Mr. JOHN COCHRAN, in the Seventh Day Baptist Church, No. 19 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Unity of Design.* Discussion after the lecture. Chart and Key 10 cents each.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Sunday School Missionary Society of the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st., (Rev. Dr. WOOD's,) will be held on SUNDAY (to-morrow) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by the missionary, Rev. B. W. CHIDLAW, and HENRY DAY, Esq. Singing by the children.

THE "AMERICAN MISSION TO ROMAN CATHOLICS," which was commenced on last Sunday in the Chapel in 11th-st., near 4th-av., will be continued EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Afternoon —specially to young men—subject: *Relations of Religion to the Profession of Medicine.* Rev. C. C. Goss will preach at 7½ o'clock P. M. Mr. Goss is a missionary of the American Sunday School Union from Nebraska. Seats free. All are invited.

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REV. PETER CARTWRIGHT, THE PIONEER Preacher, will deliver his celebrated Lecture on *Life in the Wilds of the Far West*, at the Greene-st. M. E. Church, (Greene-st., between Bleecker and Morton,) on MONDAY, Jan. 9, at 7½ P. M. Tickets 25 cents, at E. Goodenough's, No. 122 Nassau-st.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, FLEET-ST., BEtween Hudson-av. and Willoughby-st., Brooklyn. Rev. THOMAS G. CARVER will deliver a sermon to young men, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. In the same church services commence on Sunday at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER WILL Lecture on *The Ups and Downs of Life; or, the Romance of Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon*, in the new Tabernacle Baptist Church, 28th-st., near Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, Jan. 11, 1860. Admittance 25 cents.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, REV. THOMAS GALLAUDET, Rector, 18th-st., near 5th-av. Service for Deaf Mutes at 3 P. M.; for others, willing to promote their welfare, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-School at 9½ and 2½ TO-MORROW. The Right Rev. Bishop WHITEHOUSE will preach in the MORNING, and the Rector in the EVENING.

CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, BLEECKER Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts.—H. L. HASTINGS will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 3 P. M. Seats free. Bible Class at 2 P. M. The members and friends are particularly requested to be present at their usual monthly meeting in the afternoon.

REV. JOSEPH SANDERSON WILL Preach in the chapel of the "Home for the Friendless," No. 29 East 20th-st., between 4th and Madison avs., on NEXT and succeeding SABBATH EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock, and in his church, corner of Stanton and Forsyth sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

DR. ARMITAGE, PASTOR OF THE NORfolk-st Baptist Church, will preach on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, in Union Chapel, corner of Broadway and 39th-st. The right hand of fellowship will be extended to about 40 new members, and the Lord's Supper administered.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK City Sunday School Society of the M. E. Church will be held in the 7th st. church on MONDAY evening, 9th inst., at 7 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. CHAS. FLETCHER and Rev. Dr. CRANE of Jersey City.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 125TH-ST., between 7th and 8th avs., Rev. A. H. BURLINGHAM, Pastor. Preaching 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. The evening discourse, Jan. 8, will be the Pastor's annual sermon to the young, to which the attention of young people generally is cordially invited.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Knickerbocker Hall, corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av. Services are held in this Hall on every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the Evening. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will preach on SUNDAY EVENING next.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION CHURCH—Clinton Hall, Astor-place—in charge of Rev. ROBERT G. DICKSON. Divine service EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and 3½ and 7½ P. M. Also on FRIDAY Evening, at No. 68 West 11th-st., at 8 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

PARK CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. C. D. MURRY, of New-Haven, Conn., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) in the Park Taberrnacle, Cumberland-st., between Myrtle and Park avs. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are invited to attend.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL METHODIST Church, State, near Hoyt-st., Brooklyn. Preaching TO MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. Mr. GOSS, Missionary to Nebraska; and 3 P. M., by Rev. JAMES MACOMBER; and in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. D. WISE, D. D.

THE IMPENDING CRISIS.—THE PASTOR of the Advent Church of Mount Zion will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., in Union Buildings, No. 163 Bowery. Seats free. General subject—*The Impending Crisis in the Light of Prophecy.*

REV. SIDNEY A. COREY WILL PREACH IN Rev. Renor Hall, corner of Broadway and 8th-st., TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. In the Evening, the fourth lecture of the series. Subject: *Woman's Sphere and Education.*

LAIGHT-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH—Corner of Laight and Varick sts.—The Pastor, W. S. HALL, will preach next SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. Subject: *We to them that are at ease in Zion.* At 7 P. M., subject: *We to him that striveth with his Maker.*

FIRST REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN Church, Duffield-st., Brooklyn—Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) by Rev. ROBERT MCMILLAN, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are cordially invited. Seats free to strangers. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH—THIRTY-FOURTH-street. Rev. T. PEARSON, of the Newark Conference, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING. After a short discourse in the Morning, the Communion service will be held.

REV. DR. THOMPSON WILL DELIVER a lecture in the Brooklyn Athenæum, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Hugh Miller.* Tickets, 25 cents: to be had at the door.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, BERGEN HILL.—The Rev. CHAS. W. BAIRD, of Yonkers, will preach at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., South Brooklyn, next SABBATH, (Jan. 8.) Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE MONTHLY CONCERT FOR PRAYER for the enslaved will be held in the Church of the Puritans, corner 15th-st. and Union-square, on MONDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Clergymen will please give notice to their congregations.

CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, STANTON-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free. Rev. Dr. CHAUNCEY, Rector of St. James' Church, will preach next Sunday evening.

SAMUEL J. KNAPP, PASTOR OF BETHesda Baptist Church, 32d-st., near 3d-av., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) the 8th. Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. Prayer Meeting in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

MEMORIAL CHURCH.—REV. DR. HOBART, Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, in the Church, corner Hammond-st. and Waverley-place. Services, 10½, 3, and 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

YORK-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BROOKLYN, corner of Gold. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. J. E. SEARLES. Subject for Evening—*Faith; Explained and Illustrated.* Seats free.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS, BROOKLYN.—The Rev. JAMES EELLS will preach in this Church, on Pierrepont-st., near Monroe-place, TO MORROW MORNING and EVENING. Services commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THIRD UNITARIAN SOCIETY, CORNER of Broadway and 32d-st.—Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM. Subject for the morning: *Patronage of Religion and Loyalty to Religion.* Evening: *Substitutes for Religion.* Seats free.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, CORNER OF Broome and Chrystie sts. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The Rector will preach in the EVENING on a special subject.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE, ON FULTON-av., three blocks east of the City Hall. The Pastor, Rev. WM. ALVIN BARTLETT, will preach on SUNDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

DODWORTH HALL.—WARREN CHASE IS engaged to speak at Dodworth Hall, No. 806 Broadway, on SUNDAY, Jan. 8. Morning at 10½ o'clock; Evening at 7½ o'clock.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER WILL DEliver a lecture at the 16th-st. Baptist Church, (near 6th-av.) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, CORNER OF BROOME AND ELIZABETH STS.—Rev. GEO. D. BOARDMAN, of Rochester, will preach the Annual Sermon to the Young at 10½ A. M. Will also preach at 3 P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. ABEL STEVENS, D. D., WILL preach in the 17th-st. M. E. Church, on SABBATH, the 8th inst., at 10½ A. M. Preaching in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Seats free.

REV. S. REMINGTON, PASTOR OF THE Mount Olivet Baptist Church, cor. 6th avenue and 41st-st., will preach in said place to-morrow at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

REV. ANTOINETTE BROWN BLACKWELL will preach at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway, TO-MORROW, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Soul.*

JOHN-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Preaching TO MORROW Morning and Evening, by the Pastor, Rev. E. L. JONES; services to commence at 10½ and 7 o'clock. All are invited. Seats free.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A GERMAN LADY THOROUGHLY acquainted with housekeeping wishes to obtain a situation to take charge of the household of a widower's family; is fond of children, a good linguist, and competent to give instruction in the English branches and music. Address for three days, HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A TRUSTWORthy, economical and highly recommended girl, as cook and laundress, or general servant; is a good cook, and a most superior washer and ironer, neat, and an obliging girl, and will try to please. Apply at No. 50 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUAtion as companion to a lady, or governess to children. Salary no object, but an agreeable home. References exchanged. Call at No. 205 West 31st-st., from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who would go out by the day or week, as dressmaker; understands all kinds of family sewing; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine. Call at No. 141 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., for two days. Ring the third bell.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE GERMAN WOman wants a situation as cook; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; wants a good, comfortable home in a small private family. Apply at No. 125 Stanton-st., up stairs, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; understands her business perfectly. City reference. Apply No. 63 West 20th st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WOULD BE GLAD TO get some embroidery; she can give the best of City references. Address B. R., for one week, Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH GIRL wishes a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; has good reference. Address No. 50 East 23d-st., corner 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, to do general housework. Inquire at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear.

WANTED.—A LADY IS ANXIOUS TO OBTAIN a situation for a faithful domestic as seamstress. Apply at No. 12 Clinton-place.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

GARDENER.—A GARDENER WANTS A SITUAtion, who is fully competent to take the entire charge of a gentleman's (first-class) country residence; is a very successful grape-grower, and thoroughly understands his business in every department; will not take a place where there is not a grapery and greenhouse, or where such structures are about to be erected. Also, perfectly understands farming and the careful management of farm stock. The best City references. Address GARDENER and FARMER, Bridgeman's seed store, Broadway, second door above 18th-st. Will leave his present situation in a few weeks.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS COACHMAN, BY a steady, competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business; he will be highly recommended; he leaves on account of his employer selling his horses and going to New-Orleans. Can be seen for one week, at his employer's, if not engaged. Call at No. 83 West 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A LAD 16 YEARS OF AGE, where he may advance himself, a situation; he has been nine months in the drug trade; prefers the wholesale hardware, the drug, or some mercantile house; is an efficient writer, quick and correct as figures, and resides with his parents. Address J. SWARTZ, No. 235 Water-st.

WANTED—BY A WAITER MAN, A SITUATION in a private family; has the best City reference; is a Protestant; and can be seen for two days at Mr. Morris' grocery-store, 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PRACTICAL farm hand just from the country, on a farm. Good reference. Address D. R., Box No 191 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a young man 22 years of age, in a law office: has had three years' experience, and is fully competent to take charge of the registers, draw papers, and is conversant with the practice generally. References first class. Address LEX, Box No, 106 *Times* Office.

TO LAWYERS, MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—Employment is wanted by a young man, who is a good penman, and has had experience in copying, also in collecting; best of testimonials given. Address ENERGY, Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED,

A CORRESPONDING CLERK, who can also speak and write Spanish. Address, with references, and stating salary expected, Box No. 4,600 Post-office.

WANTED—A COOK, ONE WHO IS QUALIFIED to fill the situation for a small family, and also do the washing and ironing. None need answer this who cannot give the best of recommendation as to character, &c. Address W., Box No. 175, *Times* Office, stating where an interview can be had.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK. NONE need apply but such as thoroughly understand their business, and can bring unexceptionable references. Call between 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 94 9th-st., one door east of University-place.

WANTED—A GIRL AS LAUNDRESS AND chambermaid, in a private family. None need apply without good City references. Apply at No. 37 West 19th-st., from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small private family. Apply from 10 to 4 this day, at No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER IN a wholesale hardware store. Address, in handwriting of applicant, Box 3,288 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GIRL AS COOK AND WASHER and ironer. Apply at 13 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN OF good moral character, and well acquainted with small wares. One capable of taking charge of this department may hear of a good situation by addressing IMPORTER, through Post-office, giving name, reference, and stating experience.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE boot and shoe house; one that can command first-class trade in the river counties or on Long Island. Apply at No. 51 Murray-st.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—A WELL-EDUcated lady, of refined manners and piety, to take charge of a gentleman's house, where the lady is an invalid. She must be companionable and obliging. Best of reference required. Address Box No. 3,163 New-York Post-office, with reference.

GARDENER WANTED—ONE WHO UNDERstands the care of a green house perfectly, and who is not afraid of work. Address Box No. 1,180 Post-office.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,
Of the most approved style, manufactured at the oldest establishment in the State,
Lecture-room and Sabbath-school settees, campstools, blackboards of slate, of any dimensions; revolving or stationary crayons, white or colored. Also, Office and Bank desks and bookcases of every description made to order by
ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., near Bleecker.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses.
WARREN WARD, No. 377 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—MISSING FROM HER HOME, since Friday morning, Dec. 23, a young girl named MARY DOWLING; is 14 years old, and large, stout built; light hair, fair complexion, full face, eyes rather small. Any person or persons, giving such information as will lead to her recovery, will receive the above reward and the thanks of her friends.
RICHARD HEWITT, No. 81 Crosby-st.

LOST—PROBABLY IN A BROADWAY AND 42d-st. omnibus, a lady's finger ring—stone cameo, set with diamonds—with initials engraved inside. A reward of $15 will be paid on its return to the owner, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

SKATES.

PATENT PHILADELPHIA CLUB SKATES,
and all other styles, at
J. M. WALTON'S, No. 67 Warren-st., New-York.

CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM.—A splendid variety of skates suitable for ladies and gentlemen, girls and boys. Also, skate-bags, shinny-sticks, straps, &c., &c.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 298 Broadway.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

FREEZING OF GAS PIPES.—WALTON'S PATENT ANTI-FREEZER.—This simple and certain remedy is in successful operation in this City. For $10 the apparatus will be attached, and the pipes of any dwelling-house, and proportionally of larger buildings, will be guaranteed against frost. Apply at the rooms of the *American Gas-Light Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 264 Canal-st. East, near Broadway, New-York, where it can be seen.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th-av.,
is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES, MUSIC, PAINTING and DRAWING. For these accomplishments the most distinguished talent is secured.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence Nov. 2.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 341 Pearl-st., New-York.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE.
An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, near 5th-av., New-York, will reopen, after the Christmas holidays, on Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860. For circular, giving full information, apply to Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., Principal

FREDERICK J. HUDSON
Continues his instructions in music,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,
by a new and progressive method.
Address HALL & SONS, No. 548 Broadway, New-York, or C. BUNCE, No. 27 Court-st., Brooklyn.

A YOUNG AMERICAN OF PARISIAN and Florentine education, artiste in the Italian school of singing and piano, desires board in a private family. Compensation by instruction in these languages and music. The highest testimonials for ability and character furnished. Address M. E., Box No. 2,859 Post-office.

FRENCH LESSONS.—PROF. D. LAGROIX, NO. 859 Broadway, will commence a Day French Class for ladies, on Tuesday, Jan. 10, terms, $10 per quarter. By his efficient method, a thorough, practical knowledge of the language is speedily acquired. Unexceptionable references given.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING.—MR. DOLBEAR, NO. 409 Broadway, has consented to form a class at only $5 for a practical course of lessons in double-entry book-keeping. A few more gentlemen may secure seats this day by leaving a deposit.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

WAX FRUIT.—PAINTING AND CHENILLE flowers, taught by Miss STANLEY, No. 60 Monroe-st. Call and see specimens.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAM, GRADUATE OF A New-England College, and experienced in teaching the Classics, Mathematics, Sciences, history and Criticism, wishes to give lessons in a school or private family in this City or vicinity. Terms moderate. Ample City references. See or address Dr. E. F. PARSONS, No. 83 Franklin-st.

A GENTLEMAN WHO IS A GRADUATE of an Irish college, and has been fourteen years teaching, as Principal, in America, wishes an engagement in a school or in private audition. Satisfactory testimonials of competency, efficiency, &c., can be given. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A PARISIAN LADY AS a resident teacher in a seminary in this City. Address X., Box No. 137 *Times* Office, stating qualifications and place of interview.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

R. B. COLEMAN & SON HAVE OPENED THE RUTAW HOUSE, in Baltimore.

HOTEL ST. GERMAIN, FIFTH-AV., Broadway and 32d-st.—A very complete suite of elegantly furnished apartments, consisting of parlor, sitting-room and from one to three bed-rooms, with bath-room attached. Also, several small parlors and bedrooms, all having baths, can now be engaged on very reasonable terms in this quiet and desirably located hotel.

A HOME WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEman and wife would like to secure a good-sized, unfurnished room with board, in a private family, where there will be no May moving; will pay $9 per week for board and gas; fire extra; payments made weekly, monthly or quarterly, or in advance if desired; will expect only good, plain living—bread home-made, but no extras. Any family having more room than they desire for their own use, may hear of a couple who would give no trouble, pay promptly and be permanent, by addressing, with full particulars, HOME, Box No. 2,983 Post-office. References exchanged.

A HOME WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN in the wholesale book trade, knowing and fully appreciating the happiness a true home affords, is desirous of obtaining such a one in a small private family with-out boarders; front or back parlor on second or third floor preferred. This is addressed to those parties who from social, rather than pecuniary motives, may desire to enlarge their family circle. A liberal price will be paid to the right party; satisfaction as regards character and standing, morally and socially, guaranteed. Address, F. H., Box No. 1,478, Post-office.

BOARDING.—TWO YOUNG MEN CAN BE ACcommodated with board in a small private family, who have two gentlemen and their wives boarding with them; would have to room together in a large room; house has all modern improvements; location 324-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Address VAN, Station E, U. S. Mail.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OCcupying a house in 23d-st. (no children or boarders) would let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gents, a parlor, bed and dressing-room;—hot and cold water and gas. This is a chance seldom offered for those seeking home comforts. Address J. B. A., box 2,871 P. O.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING—FOR FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENtlemen, at Nos. 45, 47 and 49 East Broadway.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NO. 170 WASHington-st., between Concord and Nassau sts., five minutes' walk from Fulton and Wall ferries; a pleasant front room and bed-room. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and his wife. Must be in a strictly private family. Terms moderate. Address C. H., Box No. 138 *Times* office, stating location, terms, &c. References exchanged.

A PLEASANT ROOM, WITH GAS, HOT and cold water, &c., will be let, with excellent board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, at a very moderate price; house, brown-stone, and location desirable. Apply at No. 206 West 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH PRIvate table, between 8th and 26th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs. Private family preferred. Answer, with address, B. C., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET FOR GENTLEMEN; also, a parlor and bedroom, with grate, gas, closets, and bath-room with hot and cold water attached, at No. 28 East 28th st., near Madison-av.

A LARGE AND WELL FURNISHED second-story front room to let, without board, to a gentleman. Convenient to stage and car routes. Apply at No. 76 Charles-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by limitation.
C. KOWALSKI, General Partner.
W. R. TRAVERS, L. W. JEROME, Per W. R. TRAVERS, Att'y, } Special Partners.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of JAMES COOK & CO. is dissolved.
JAMES COOK.
JOHN CAMPBELL.
The undersigned will continue the busines on his own account.
JAMES COOK.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

WE HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH us Mr. WILLIAM H. CURTIS, (formerly of the firm of P. A. & J. Curtis & Sons,) and will continue the Banking business at No. 50 Wall-st., under the firm of CROMMELIN GOODWIN & CURTIS.
CROMMELIN & GOODWIN.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WE HAVE THIS DAY admitted as partner in our firm, Mr. SIMEON SIMMONS. The business will be continued as heretofore.
SIMMONS & TAYLOR, No. 10 Ferry-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

NOTICE.—DE WITT C. WHEELER is admitted to an interest in our firm from this day.
BUCKLEY, SHELDON & CO.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1860.

BILLIARDS.

DECKER WOULD GIVE NOTICE TO his friends and customers that in consequence of being burned out at No. 90 Ann-st., he has taken lofts at No. 139 Fulton-st., where he will manufacture billiard tables as good as usual, and better if possible. Extra hands will be put on in order to fill all orders promptly, and will return to the old stand as soon as it can be rebuilt.
L. DECKER,
Billiard Table Maker, No. 139 Fulton-st.

BILLIARDS.—GRIFFITH'S IMPROVED COMBInation Cushions and Tables can only be bought at his factory. Private houses furnished. Orders by mail attended to.
W. H. GRIFFITH,
Practical Billiard Table Maker, No. 146 Fulton-st.

NO KITCHEN SHOULD BE WITHOUT the celebrated "What Cheer Yeast Cake;" no drugs to sicken your family, nothing but pure dry hops being put into them. They are being universally used, and no family who gives them a trial would be without them. For sale by all the grocers; at wholesale by S. W. SMITH, No. 534 Broadway.

MUSICAL.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT.

STODART PIANO-FORTES.

STODART & MORRIS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND SQUARE AND PICCOLO
PIANOS,
WAREROOMS NO 501 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
one door below St. Nicholas Hotel.

The Pianos of the above manufacture have stood the test of time, in all climates in the civilized world, as the testimonials of over fifteen thousand families who have them in use fully prove.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO.
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosh, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
PIANOS AND MELODEONS
TO RENT OR FOR SALE
AT VERY LOW PRICES
During the Holidays.
Hallet & Cumston's Parlor Grand and Square Pianos, known for the past thirty years as among the best in the country. Improved New-York Pianos. S. D. & H. W. Smith's American Organs and Melodeons of every style.
A. M. KANOUSE, No. 436 Broadway.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.
TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway.
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

J. M. PELTON,
Nos. 841 and 843 Broadway, New-York,
First-class PIANOS, MELODEONS and HARMONIUMS, fully warranted, at the lowest prices. PIANOS and MELODEONS to let or sold on installments.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $400, $250 and $300.
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ALEXANDRE ORgans of superior make at great bargains. Second-hand pian

FINANCIAL.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & MASON,
BANKERS,
No. 29 Wall-st., New-York.
Dealers in COMMERCIAL PAPER and EXCHANGE, Negotiators of Loans and all first-class securities. Collections made on all points of the United States and British Provinces. accounts of Banks, Bankers and others received on the most favorable terms, interest allowed on deposits, advances made on approved Collaterals.

REFERENCES
Metropolitan, Park and Commonwealth Banks, Duncan, Sherman & Co. Moses Taylor & Co., Claflin, Mellon & Co., Smyth, Sprague & Cooper, Low, Harriman & Co., Phelps, Bliss & Co., Wilson G. Hunt & Co., New-York; Hon. Erastus Corning, Albany; Day, Owen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; Webster Bank and Bank of Commerce, Jno. E. Thayer & Bro., Nourse, Mason & Co., Boston; Boyd, Sprague & Co., Lewis & Co., Tredick Stokes, Philadelphia; Alex. Murdock & Co., Benner, Sparrier & Co., Baltimore; Jno. Reid & Co., Mobile; North, Dutilh & Co., New-Orleans; Evans & Co., Nashville; Crane, Boylston & Co., Charleston, S. C.; Wadsworth, Turner & Co., Richmond; Crow, McCreery & Co., Field Bros., St. Louis; Jas. Low & Co., Louisville; I. W. Ellis & Co., Cincinnati.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., buys and sells stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sales. Price current of Insurance stock furnished on application.

F. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner of 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. allowed on all deposits from $1 to $1,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 to 2; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.
SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
S. S. CHILDS, Secretary.

TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON, AND BELLEVILLE AND ILLINOISTOWN RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The roads of these Companies having been surrendered to the Trustees under the Second Mortgages, the holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds who have signed an agreement to pay ten per cent. on their respective bonds are required to make payment of one-half of said ten per cent., on or before the 10th instant, at the Bank of North America, No. 44 Wall-st. Those of the Second Mortgage Bondholders who have not signed said agreement and who are desirous to participate in the advantages of the reorganization of the affairs of these Companies, will sign said agreement, without delay, at the office of ANDREW H. GREEN, No. 43 Wall-st., Jauncey-court. On making payment of the amount required it will be necessary to hand in the numbers of bonds on which payment is made.
ROBERT BAYARD,
LOUIS A. VON HOFFMAN,
RICHARD IRVIN,
JOHN RICHARDSON,
D. V. N. RAOCLIFFE,
S. J. TILDEN,
IRAD RAWLEY,
CHARLES BUTLER,
WILLIAM B. THOMPSON,
} Committee.

SOUTH BROOKLYN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Dec. 30, 1859.
DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that interest at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums entitled thereto from $5 to $500, and of FIVE PER CENT. on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the first day of January next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will be added to accounts as principal and draw interest accordingly.
Moneys deposited on or previous to 10th January will draw interest from the 1st.
Bank open daily from 9 till 2, and on Monday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 P. M.
C. DUSENBURY, Secretary. IRA SMITH, President.

"INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS" AND OTHERS.
No. 516 BROADWAY.
Money deposited on or before Monday, Jan. 9, will draw interest the same as if deposited Jan. 1.
Bank open daily, from 10 to 2 o'clock; and on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Depositors will please leave their pass books to have accrued interest entered.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1860.—GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK, Dec. 31, 1859.—By order of the Board of Trustees, interest will be paid to depositors at the rate of Five Per Cent per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum on all sums above $500, payable on and after the third Monday of January inst. Interest not drawn will be carried to the credit of depositors, and draw interest accordingly. F. T. LUQUEER, President.
W. E. VERMILYE, } Secretaries.
J. S. DICKERSON, }

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that a Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $530 and under, and five per cent per annum on all sums over $500, which shall have been deposited at least three months previous to the first of January, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the 1st day of JANUARY next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will bear interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OUT OF THE NET earnings of this Bank for the past six months, after setting aside two per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund as required by law, the Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on all stock subscriptions paid in July 1, 1859, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on all stock payments subsequent to above date.
Dividends payable on or after 10th inst. Dividends to stockholders who have subscribed in New-York payable at the Bank of America.
CHAS. EVERTS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan 5, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 5 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

VAN ANTWERP & CO.,
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st
Collections made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank, N. Y.; S. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N. Y.

SAINT NICHOLAS BANK.—NO. 7 WALL ST.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23 1859.—The annual election of fifteen Directors for this Bank, and of three Inspectors for the ensuing election, will be held on TUESDAY the 10th of January next, at the Banking house, No. 7 Wall-st., between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 5 1860.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 433 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 17th instant. Polls open at 12 and close at 2 o'clock. JOHN WRAY, Sec'y.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Jan. 5, 1860.
THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF THE Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company, due Jan. 10, will be paid on and after that date at the Corn Exchange Bank.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, STOCK AUCTIONEER, Broker and Banker, No 52 William st. Insurance stock and other Securities at private sale.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the Broker's Board.

COUPONS ON THE JACKSON COUNTY, OHIO, BONDS, due 1st of January next, will be paid at the OCEAN BANK on presentation of same on and after that date. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east, near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DIVIDENDS.

METROPOLITAN BANK, NO. 198 BROADWAY.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1859.—DIVIDEND.—The Directors of the Metropolitan Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable after the first Monday of January next.
The Transfer Books are closed. They will be reopened Jan. 6, 1860. GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE PARK BANK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 30, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared their usual Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 10th January, 1860. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th, inclusive.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. A. MACEY, Cashier.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK.—Corner South 3d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.—Depositors are hereby notified that a semi-annual dividend, at the rate of six per cent per annum, on all sums of three dollars and upwards, that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of January next, will be paid to depositors on or after Monday, Jan. 16.
Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal.
Deposits made on or before the 10th day of January will draw interest from the 1st.
The funds of this institution are securely invested in Bonds and Mortgages on Real Estate worth double the amount loaned, and in City, County and State Stocks.
The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and Holidays excepted,) from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Notice is also given that hereafter it will be the policy of this Bank to pay interest on sums of over one thousand dollars at a lower rate, by one per cent per annum, than on sums of one thousand dollars and under.
WILLIAM WALL, President.
GEORGE RICARD, } Vice-Presidents.
NATH. BRIGGS, }
SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $50, and SIX PER CENT. on all sums of $500 and under, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 6 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., New-York, Dec. 31, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—DEPOSITORS ARE hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND at the rate of SIX PER CENT PER ANNUM on all sums of $500 and under, and FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums over $500, will be credited to depositors on the 1st day of JANUARY next, payable on and after the 20th.
Interest not called for will bear interest as principal.
Bank open daily from 9 to 2 o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
P. M. THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK OF MISSOURI,
St. Louis, Jan. 1, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—OUT OF THE NET earnings of this Bank for the past six months, after setting aside two per cent. to the credit of the Contingent Fund as required by law, the Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on all stock subscriptions paid in July 1, 1859, and a dividend at the rate of ten per cent. per annum on all stock payments subsequent to above date.
Dividends payable on or after 10th inst. Dividends to stockholders who have subscribed in New-York payable at the Bank of America.
CHAS. EVERTS, Cashier.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, Dec 21, 1859.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF ST. LOUIS, after placing Two per Cent. of the earnings to Contingent Fund, and Two and a half per Cent. on capital paid in to the credit of Surplus Fund, will pay their regular dividend of Five per Cent. to the New-York Stockholders, at the Bank of America, New-York, on and after THURSDAY, Jan. 5, 1860.
J. A. BROWNLEE, President.
R. F. BARRY, Cashier.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVE. COL. AND CIN. R. CO.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Dec. 29, 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. HAS been declared by this Company, from the net earnings of the current six months, ending 31st inst., payable on and after 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall-st. Transfer books will close on 21st January till 1st February. By order of the Board.
T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 470 Broadway, Jan. 4, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have declared a Dividend of (5) Eight per Cent., payable on and after the 7th January, until which time the transfer books will be closed.
T. P. JEREMIAH, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Jan. 5, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** the Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., payable on demand. By order of the Board.
J. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 66 Wall-st. New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of Six Per Cent. (6) for six months, payable on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer books will be closed. JOHN BARTON, Secretary.

DIABEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the capital stock of the Paterson and Ramapo Railroad Company will be paid on the 5th of January instant, at the office of the Rodgers Locomotive Works, No. 44 Exchange-place, New-York; and after that date, at the office of the subscriber at Paterson, N. J.—Dated Jan. 3, 1860. JOHN HOPPOCK, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—CONTINENTAL BANK, NEW-York, 21st December, 1859; a dividend of three and a-half per cent., (3½,) on the capital stock of this Bank, from the earnings of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, the 4th of January, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from the 26th instant to the 5th proximo.
E. W. TALMAN, Assistant Cashier.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, (Eastern Division,) due Jan. 1, 1860, are requested to present them, with the three previous past due, on and after the 3d proximo, at the office of BARCLAY & LIVINGSTON, No. 24 Beaver-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1859.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—IRVING BANK.—A dividend of Three and One Half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, will be paid the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 3d of January. The Transfer Books are closed to that date. By order of the Board.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EAST RIVER BANK.—THE BOARD OF DIrectors have declared a Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. out of the profits of the last six months, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 16 next. The transfer books will be closed for ten days previous to that date.
W. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1859.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of three and one-half per cent. on the capital stock, payable on and after the 9th day of January next. By order.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE JERSEY CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, Jan 5, 1860.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DEclared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per cent., payable on demand. J. PAULMIER, Secretary.

NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 5 1860.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT per cent. has this day been declared payable on demand at the office, No. 7 Wall-st.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

MARKET FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten (10) per cent on the capital stock has this day been declared, payable on demand.
HENRY P. FREEMAN, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.—PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF New-York, Dec. 21, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half (3½) per cent., payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, Jan. 3, 1860. By order of the Board.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 48 Wall-st. (Giant of New York Building.)—A semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 10th inst. JAMES R. LOTT, Sec'y.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES FIRE INS CO.,
No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, Jan. 3, 1860.
FORTY NINTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECtors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Seven (7) per cent., payable on demand. By order
WASHINGTON RITTER, Assistant Secretary.

GUARDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, Dec. 28, 1859. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Dividend on the Capital Stock of this Company to Jan. 1, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, payable Jan 10. The transfer books will be closed from 31st inst. to Jan. 10, inclusive.
H. V. CAHAGAN, Secretary.

GROCERS' BANK, New-York, Dec. 29 1859.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per cent. will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after Monday, Jan. 9. By order of the Board. SAM'L B. WHITE, Cashier.

OFFICE CITIZENS' FIRE INS COMPANY,
New-York, Jan. 3 1860
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIFTEEN PER Cent., has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st
EDWARD A WALTON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INS CO.,
New-York, Dec. 27, 1859.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of 3½ per cent., payable on and after the 3d day of January, until which time the Transfer Books will be closed.
T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a half Per Cent. out of the profits of the past six months, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of January next.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 26 to the 16th inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28. 1859.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 1:30 and 3:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—8:30 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 8:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *vid* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Night Express, at 2 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.
The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 28, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate days, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. Gowen, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.
Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to J. CHAS. HYDE, General Agent, New-York. Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M., passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 9:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M., for Sing Sing, 9:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Peekskill, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 5:15 and 10:15 A. M. and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 5:15 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:15 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:20 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M. 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—LEASE AND FIXTURES of Store No. 599 Broadway.
Inquire on the premises for two weeks.

$10,000—WANTED—A PARTY POSSESSing this amount in cash, for use of same and services (about four days in a month) will receive $3,500 per year for 10 years. Property worth $30,000 will be placed under his control to manage. &c. References exchanges. Address R. J. T., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A LEASE OF A FIVE-STORY building, 25 by 75 feet, situated below 5th-st., near the East River; the lease to run nine years from the 1st of next May, with a good 40 horse engine, boiler, belting and shafting throughout the building, with water-closets and Croton water on every floor, and is one of the best lighted buildings in the City. Inquire at No. 301 8th-st., East River.

TO HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS.—THE advertiser would like to engage office-room or make some desirable arrangement with a physician already located in the City. Any one wishing to form such an arrangement, may address "Physician," Box No. 2,716 Post Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE.—An old established and lucrative manufacturing business to be disposed of. Any person who can command from $4,000 to $5,000, can succeed to it on the most favorable terms. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 167 South st.

FOR SALE—THE CELEBRATED AND WELL-known Billiard-room, known as "Otis Field's," No. 598 Broadway. Sold only on account of the owner having other business which requires his whole attention. Inquire of the proprietor at the Dey-st. House.
W. M. LANGLEY.

DRY GOODS WANTED.—FROM TWO TO three thousand dollars' worth of plain and fancy dry goods, suitable for a warm climate, in exchange for good paper. Address H., Box No. 4,231, Post Office.

WANTED.—$100 PER MONTH CAN BE MADE selling Stencil Plates. Tools for cutting these plates furnished for $10. Stencil materials furnished. Inexperienced persons can cut the plates. For particulars, address, (I enclose stamp.)
JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence, Mass.

WANTED—A SPECIAL OR ACTIVE PARTNER, with a capital of five or ten thousand dollars, to engage in an established manufacturing business. Address A. B., Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On FRIDAY, Jan. 20, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect with Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN AGE,
J. T. WATKINS, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,
Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7 at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Prices of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $80.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail Feb. 4.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Stillar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wednesday, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan 11, 1861.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Jan 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 25, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver bullion specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Jan. 21, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GEBRUDER KRUGER & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

TAPSCOTT'S EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE OFFICE,
No. 86 South st.
Persons wishing to send for their friends in the Old Country can obtain passage certificates to have them brought out in TAPSCOTT'S superior
LINES OF LIVERPOOL OR LONDON PACKETS,
at the lowest poss

THE RAILROADS.

Legislative Restrictions on our New-York Railways, Viewed in Relation to Outside Competition.

To the Citizens of the City and State of New-York:

From the memorable struggle which, through the exertions of the indomitable CLINTON, resulted in the construction of the Erie Canal, the people of the State of New-York have in no instance been called upon to decide a graver question than that presented in the proposition to place legislative restrictions upon the carrying trade of our railways. Those who favor this policy argue that railway competition works a two-fold injury to the State: that it promotes the farming, manufacturing and industrial interests of other States to the detriment of our own, and that it materially lessens the revenues of our Canals. To remedy these evils they propose that the Legislature shall enact the "*pro rata* freight bill" of 1858, and reimpose tolls on the Railroads. On the other hand it is contended that the proposed measures would operate disastrously on the Railroads, would increase the burthens of our agricultural and manufacturing interests by a still further increase of the cost of transportation within our own State, would drive a large portion of the through traffic upon rival thoroughfares outside of the State, and hence would fail to benefit the Canals. To understand properly the comprehensiveness and momentuousness of the issue, let us, at the outset, survey our present commercial position as a State.

For a time, and up to the period of the completion of the several great railway thoroughfares connecting the Atlantic coast with the region beyond the Alleghanies, the bulk of our inland commerce, between the East and the West, pursued interchangeably one undeviating course over the water lines traversed by the Hudson, the Erie Canal, the great lakes, and the Western canals and rivers. Within the last few years, however, a silent but mighty revolution has taken place. Iron rails, starting from our principal seaboard ports south of us may now be seen winding their way through the valleys and along the lateral slopes of the Alleghanies, climbing over the back of the huge monster, tieing themselves as they pass to numerous intersecting roads, and to landing-places on the Ohio, the Mississippi and other rivers, and at Pittsburgh, Chicago, Wheeling, Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Louisville and places of lesser note, connecting with that vast railway net-work which collects and concentrates to those points the produce of the prairies, the great basin, and the trade of the interior towns. Thousands of untiring locomotives, harnessed to long trains of laden cars, regardless of the darkness of night, snow-drift or storm, are hastening to and fro; some to deliver the merchandise of the East to the West, and others to return the products of the West to the East. North of us the mountains of Vermont and New-Hampshire yield their patient backs to similar iron bands, which stretch from the seaports of New-England to the St. Lawrence, to Lake Ontario, and through the Canadas to the upper lakes, where they interchange commodities with the people of the Northwest. In addition to these, the improvements in steam navigation, in the construction of steamers and propellers—improvements which have kept equal pace with those of the railway—have brought into active and formidable competition a mammoth coasting line, which receives freight from all our Atlantic ports, delivers it at New-Orleans, and returns with the products of the valley of the Mississippi and the Ohio. Its influence is sensibly felt even as far towards the Northwest as Indiana and Illinois. We may also remark here that the same improvements which enable this line to compete successfully for our carrying trade, are brought into use by the competing railways, where they connect with the waters of the interior—and also in drawing business to themselves from localities North and South of their termini on the coast of the Atlantic.

We will now consider more specifically the capacities of these rival routes. First in order, South of us, is the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. This road runs from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and there, in connection with the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads, forms a continuous line to Chicago. It also connects with roads running direct to Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and all the important points of the West and Southwest. Pittsburgh, having its site at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, which there form the Ohio, is the receiving and distributing point for the commerce of a vast area of country, and has a navigable water communication of many thousand miles. From the Alleghany, during a portion of the year, it receives business by means of small boats from the northward as high up as Olean in our own State. On the Ohio river, which bears southwesterly, passing by Wheeling, Cincinnati, Louisville and numerous other enterprising towns on the borders of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois, it commands 959 miles of navigation by large-class steamers to the Mississippi, and thence to all the prominent places on that great "Father of Waters," from the highest accessible point to the Gulf of Mexico. Such are the connections of the Pennsylvania Central Road at the West. At its eastern terminus it connects with New-York by means of the New-Jersey roads and the Raritan Canal—also with New-York, with Boston, and other New-England cities, by regular lines of propellers, which it directly controls and which pour into its depôt at Philadelphia immense quantities of freight taken from under our own eyes and diverted from our own thoroughfares. Nor is this all. Few seem to know that the Pennsylvania Road places Philadelphia on an average more than 100 miles nearer the commercial cities of the West than is the City of New-York. Philadelphia is nearer by the Pennsylvania Road than New-York is by her roads:

To Cleveland by 123 miles.	To Columbus by .190 miles.
To Chicago by . .136 miles.	To Cincinnati by .190 miles.
To St. Louis by .161 miles.	

More still, New-York *itself* is brought nearer to the West *via* the Pennsylvania Road than *via* the New-York Central or the New-York and Erie. New-York merchants and Western shippers save in distance by the Pennsylvania Road, as against the New-York Central or Erie, as follows:

To Cleveland.....33 miles	To Columbus....100 miles
To Chicago.....46 miles	To Cincinnati...100 miles
To St. Louis.....71 miles	

As an evidence of the capacities of this road we instance the fact that its total tonnage in 1858 exceeded by 281,482 tons that of the New-York Central. It increased its *through* freight in 1858, as compared with 1857, nearly 50,000 tons, while that of the New-York Central fell off 19,531 tons. We take these facts from official reports. The cost of the road is over $30,000,000, contributed jointly by individuals, the City of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania—the latter having loaned its credit to the extent of $7,400,000. Combining so many natural and artificial advantages, with the fostering patronage of the State, favored by State pride and by the strong ties which identify it with the life and prosperity of the second city in the Union, a city of only one fifth less population than the City of New-York, this road now boldly and confidently strives to wrest from our own roads their carrying trade, and from New-York State and City their commercial supremacy. Already do its Directors assume, and act upon the assumption, of a certain triumph. In their Report for 1858 they *officially* proclaimed it to be their settled policy to effect a transfer of our carrying trade to themselves, and the subversion of the commercial ascendancy of New-York City by a like transfer of its business to Philadelphia. We speak from the record.

On page 3 of their report for 1858, they say: "The City of Philadelphia has expended millions in the completion of internal improvements to draw to her the trade of the West, and her great work, *undertaken for that object*, is now finished and connected with all the principal avenues; yet is without the proper means of transferring from cars to vessels the vastly increasing tonnage anticipated from these connections." On page 4 they continue: "In the opinion of your Board of Directors, a new impetus would be given to the growth of Philadelphia by the extension of the Pennsylvania Railroad to the Delaware River, a measure attainable at so small an outlay. The cost of transportation to the Delaware River, with the exemption from city tolls, city teaming, or cartage, would thus be reduced so much below that to other eastern cities, that vessels would be drawn to our harbor for their freights; the difference in favor of Philadelphia, over New-York or Boston, in the cost of transportation between the West and shipboard, or *vice versa*, would be so apparent that *ship-owners or foreign merchants would take advantage of circumstances so greatly to their interests.*

A merchant receiving flour at both New-York and Philadelphia from the same Western consignor, and selling it at precisely the same rate in each city, returns to the consignor a *larger per centage* on his Philadelphia than on his New-York sales—arising solely from the cost of transportation *in favor* of Philadelphia; consequently, cheap transportation to the river front secures to her a large trade which otherwise she cannot obtain, and no doubt *vessels will be brought here for the trade thus created.* This advantage will not be left unimproved by those controlling the commercial interests of our city." Again, on page 5, they say: "In conclusion, your Board of Directors are of the opinion that the Pennsylvania Railroad has not *accomplished the object* of its construction until a connection is effected with tide-water on the Delaware, thus opening an avenue by which every variety of mineral and agricultural production can be conveyed to a proper point for shipment, and furnishing facilities for the trade of this city at least equal to those of any location on the Atlantic coast."

In regard to the advantages enjoyed by New-York, furnished by the Erie Canal and Hudson River, they further say, on page 16: "The removal or equalization of these advantages must return to it (Philadelphia) a large share of this *export trade*, bringing with it a *corresponding increase in the imports.*" The italics in the foregoing extracts are our own.

After these explicit avowals had been thus officially announced, and it was discovered that they had aroused a feeling of marked uneasiness among the citizens and merchants of New-York, G. W. CASS, Esq., one of the most active and energetic of the directors of the road, published in the NEW-YORK TIMES a communication, dated April 25, 1859, designed to allay apprehension, and to cajole them into the belief that the Pennsylvania Road was as essential to the prosperity of New-York as to that of Philadelphia. We call the particular attention of the reader to the following language quoted, from that communication:

"That the Pennsylvania Road will contribute to the rapid growth and commercial development of Philadelphia, we claim; but such a claim is not inconsistent with the fact that the Pennsylvania Road carries a very large amount of the business done by both New-York and Boston with the West. We cannot state to day the amount of this tonage, but of the 283,204,721 pounds of twelve classes carried to Philadelphia in 1858, paraded so triumphantly by "New-York in [illegible], a large quantity was merely *in transitu*, when it arrived at Philadelphia, for New-York and New-England. And herein is the explanation of the great prosperity of the Philadelphia (!) Road; it not only enjoys most of the interior carrying trade of the city of Philadelphia, but being the shortest and best route from New-York City to the greater part of the West, the Western merchants (who in fact control the route by which four-fifths of the freights between the East and the West shall be shipped,) prefer to make their shipments to and from New-York over this route. During a good portion of every year, goods may be carried from New-York to Cincinnati and points in that direction, with but 353 miles of rail (portage) transportation, whereas it is double that over the New-York Central route. In lineal distance, the Pennsylvania Road has more than 100 miles the advantage in all-rail route to the same portion of the West; and in *directness*, few seem to be aware of the favorable location of the Pennsylvania Road as to the City of New-York. The New-York Central Road runs on a parallel of latitude *about two and a half degrees north of the City of New-York; whereas the Pennsylvania Road preserves a parallel about one-half degree south of that City.* The Pennsylvania Road, then, being in a geographical position to avail itself of, or rather to command, the carrying trade of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York, and Boston, and from the West, by river, and by the new Western rail connections lately completed, fully accounts for her increased trade in 1858, and is, moreover, a sure promise of still greater increase in the future, without in any way damaging the merchants in New-York. Such a state of things is not only consistent with, but would be promoted by, the most flattering increase of the business of the City of New-York its truest friend could wish. As we have before intimated, it is because the Pennsylvania Road carries trade to and from New-York in legitimate and successful competition with the Central, and thereby increases her (Pennsylvania Road) receipts, that so much exercises the New-York Central Managers, and *not* the lesser rate from Philadelphia to the West." In a letter dated only two days later, and addressed to "the Merchants of Chicago," this same Director reiterated these views as applicable to that city.

"The trade of Chicago and the business of the Northwestern roads have the advantage of this *less* rate from Philadelphia, to the same extent that other cities and other roads have it. And we do not believe that there is a single merchant in Chicago or the Northwest, who buys goods in Philadelphia, that will insist, when his freight bill is presented to him, that the Freight Agent has made it out *too low*, and that he must add to it, to make the rate equal to what he paid on his New-York or Boston purchases. Nor do we believe that a packer or provisions in Chicago, who has shipped 1,000 barrels of pork in New-York at the current rates, will insist when he goes to ship 1,000 kegs of lard to Philadelphia, that the Freight Agent shall charge him the New-York rates. When the Freight Agent informs the shipper that the distance to Philadelphia is about 150 miles less than to New-York, and that he can carry his lard at $2 per ton less to Philadelphia than his meat was carried to New-York for, who supposes he will indignantly refuse the offer on the ground that it will injure the packing business at Chicago?"

Now, with these premises before us, and the statistical facts we have given, who does not see that we have in the Pennsylvania Road alone a competitor which threatens the ascendancy of our New-York roads.

Next in order as a competing route, is the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. What the Pennsylvania Road is to Philadelphia, the Baltimore and Ohio Road is to Baltimore. It has its principal terminus on the Ohio river at Wheeling, 379 miles from Baltimore, and another at Parkersburgh, about 200 miles below Pittsburgh, 96 miles below Wheeling, and 383 miles from Baltimore. Its water connections are the same as those of the Pennsylvania Road, which we have described. In conjunction with the Central Ohio Road at Wheeling, the Marietta and Cincinnati at Parkersburgh, and their affiliated lines, it places Baltimore in direct rail communication with the valleys of the Ohio and Mississippi. Baltimore has an advantage over the City of New-York, the latter taking her own roads, of a less rail distance

To Columbus by	250 miles
To Cincinnati by	298 miles

Even New-York merchants can ship goods by rail to Baltimore, and thence to Cincinnati, *via* the Baltimore and Ohio Road, and save 100 miles in distance, as between that and the New-York Central Road. Alluding to the recent completion of the Louisville and Nashville Road, the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, in their annual report just published, say: "The operation of this and other Southern and Western lines, combined with the superior advantages of Parkersburg as a port for the great river traffic, and the excellent location of Baltimore, will enable this company to outflank their Northern competitors in the contest for the Southwestern trade." Coasting steamers are also used by this Company, to draw trade from New-York and New-England. Our New-York roads, in consequence of these new facilities afforded to Eastern and Western shippers for transporting merchandise and produce over the Baltimore and Ohio road, at reduced rates, have lost largely of the Southwestern trade already, and are, therefore, forced to conform to the same low rates in order to retain the business they now have. To show the powerful agency of these coasting steamers as a means of diverting our freight over that route, we again quote from the report of the Directors of that Company. On this point they say: "Since the opening of the Baltimore and Ohio road to the Ohio River, and the completion of its Western rail connections, the large supplies of agricultural products over the route have furnished bases for the profitable employment of numerous steamers which regularly ply between Baltimore and the principal Northern and Southern cities on the seaboard."

During the contest for the freighting business last Spring, the New-York Central Company demanded from the Southern lines an equality of rates to common points at the West. To this, JOHN W. GARRETT, Esq., President of the Baltimore and Ohio Road, responded as follows: "The New-York Central Company demands that the rates from New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore to the common centres of the West and Southwest shall be the same. The illustration of the case, in connection with the city of Baltimore, will exhibit the error and absurdity of the principle announced. Cincinnati, as the leading city of the Ohio valley, has commanded the most attention in the discussions of the conventions of the four lines. What are the relative positions of New-York and the New-York Central Company, and Baltimore and the Baltimore and Ohio Company, to that city? The distance from New-York *via* the New-York Central Road and the shortest railway line to Cincinnati, *is* 880 miles. The distance from Baltimore and the shortest railway line to Cincinnati, is 582 miles; leaving the difference in favor of Baltimore, 298 miles. It therefore clearly follows that, unless the New-York Central Road conclude to render the service for its entire length without any remuneration whatever, if the connecting roads of the Baltimore and Ohio Company in Ohio can work at the same rates as the connections of the New-York Central, it must abandon this demand.

It has claimed great relative advantages during the season of river and lake navigation, and economy of working, arising from low grades, &c. What are the facts? Assume the use of the Hudson River to Albany, and of the lake from Buffalo to Cleveland, yet the actual transportation is, viz:

	Miles.
On New-York Central Railroad	298
And from Cleveland to Cincinnati	255
Total	553
Whilst from Baltimore to Parkersburg, on the Ohio River, 200 miles below Pittsburg, the distance is but	383

Exhibiting the transportation by rail from the City of New-York to be (miles) 170

In favor of the Baltimore route, using canal or sea from New-York to Baltimore, making the Baltimore and Ohio line the cheapest from the City of New-York, and proving conclusively the absolute advantages of the location of Baltimore." Mr. GARRETT then goes on to show that the use of bituminous coal for fuel, which is supplied in inexhaustible quantities on the line of the road at a cost of about $1 per ton, enables that Company to work their motive machinery at an expense materially less per annum than the cost of fuel on the New-York Central. If his statement (which he supports by comparative figures) be true, then this difference may be annually appropriated to the purposes of competition. While candor requires us to regard the amount stated by Mr. GARRETT as somewhat exaggerated, there can be no doubt that the advantage derived from this source constitutes a most formidable element in the competing capacities of that road. It is, moreover, a permanent and increasing advantage. For as wood becomes more and more scarce every year, and advances in price, in the same proportion will the contrast be more marked, and the margin in favor of the Baltimore and Ohio Company be enlarged. Now, without lessening their own relative expenditure, they can use the entire amount they save in this respect to the injury of the business of their rivals. On the supposition that their cheap fuel lessens the cost of transportation one or two dollars per ton, they can then offer a premium to that extent to Eastern and Western shippers. The Directors, as the previously quoted extract indicates, fully appreciate this element in the competing capacities of their road, and will, beyond question, make the most of it.

In 1858 this road *increased* its through tonnage to within a fraction of 50,000 tons, which, added to a similar increase on the Pennsylvania road, equals about one-third of the *total* through tonnage on the New-York Central for the same year. No road in the country has a better system of agencies, or a more active, vigilant and persevering corps of agents. They are estaulished in New-York, Boston, and other New-England cities, circulate handbills, mingle with our merchants, and bid temptingly for every pound of freight. An equally efficient, but more extensive organization, cooperates with them in the Western States.

It is proper also to remark that the State of Maryland and the City of Baltimore have contributed nearly ten of the $30,000,000 which the road has cost.

With all these circumstances, alliances, and appliances in its favor, it must take a prominent and energetic part for the future, as it has taken for the past, in the great struggle for the carrying trade between the East and the West.

A *third* railway route runs from Norfolk and Richmond to Louisville on the Ohio River, to various places on the Tennessee, and to Memphis on the Mississippi.

A *fourth* route runs from Charleston to all the points named.

A *fifth* route runs from Savannah to the same points.

All these lines have steamers plying regularly to and from our Northern ports, and they connect with other steamers on the Ohio and Mississippi at their western terminii. Many local advantages contribute to their capacities of competition. Their original cost does not exceed an average of over $30,000 per mile; and a propitious climate materially lessens their operating expenses, repairs of roadway, &c., compared with our Northern roads. They are likewise fostered and strengthened in every possible manner by the legislation of the States through which they pass. Georgia has even conferred banking privileges on the Central Georgia Road, which forms a part of one of these lines. It is authorized to create and issue three dollars of paper moneyto one of its capital.

A *sixth* line is nearly completed across the Peninsula of Florida, designed to open a shorter and cheaper communication between the Gulf ports and our Atlantic cities. The route, by means of the Alabama and Tombigbee rivers, will draw freight from as high a point as Columbus in the State of Mississippi. Gulf steamers plying in connection with it will tap the immense commerce of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers at New-Orleans. Rail communication from New-Orleans is also open to the mouth of the Ohio, 540 miles, where, by means of the Illinois Central, it forms a connection with the whole system of Western roads in connection with the whole system into Michigan, and Northwestern Railways—reaching Ohio railroad, which will soon be finished to the mouth of the Ohio, which will place Mobile in a relation similar to that of New-Orleans. Here then is another combination which is exerting, and must continue to exert, a powerful influence on the traffic between the Atlantic and the Southwestern interior.

A *seventh* great competitor is the steamship line between New-York and New-Orleans. At New-York it gathers freight, by means of confederated lines from all the New-England States, and at New-Orleans from steamers on the Mississippi. As we have already stated, the improvements in steam-navigation tend every year to cheapen this mode of transportation. That it is effective in the diversion of trade, is evident from the bare fact that it thrives and remunerates its proprietors.

An *eighth* competing element is seen in the numerous sail-vessels which interchange commodities between our Northern and Southern cities. In order to complete their cargoes they frequently take freight at prices scarcely above the cost of handling. Yet to that extent they feed the Southern competing roads.

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that the item of *insurance* determines the course of freight to a large extent, and this item operates to the injury of our New-York routes, when shipments are made by rail and water. Lake insurance is much higher at all seasons than on the Atlantic coast. Mr. MORAN, late President of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, who has carefully studied the subject in its bearings on our railway traffic, in a correspondence with Mr. GARRETT, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Company, an extract from which we take the liberty to copy, states the case as follows: "Insurance on the Lakes is never less than ¾ of one per cent. in Summer, and rises to 1 in September, 1¼ in October, 1½ on 1st November, and 2¼ after 15th of November; whereas, on the Atlantic Ocean the insurance is only ¼ of one per cent. in Summer, and ¾ to ⅞ in Winter." According to this a ton of goods delivered at Buffalo after 15th November, and worth $1,000, if it be sent from there by water to Chicago, would pay $25 insurance in addition to cost of portage; whereas the Pennsylvania Road would transport it from New-York to Chicago at less than the simple Lake insurance. When the shipper determines to send by rail and water, he first ascertains the relative cost of insurance, and, if our Northern roads get the freight, they must make the margin on their rates of transportation equal to the difference in insurance—which is equivalent to paying that difference. They are compelled to meet this difficulty every hour of their daily transactions during the season of navigation.

This brings us to another important advantage possessed by the Southern routes. After navigation closes with us it is the best with them, and so continues till Spring. They have both their short-rail distance, and their rail and water with a light rate of insurance on the Atlantic. They can, therefore, use either as may suit their purpose, while our roads are limited to an all-rail price. We observe this feature of the subject because a change of the current of traffic during the Winter months induces a permanent tendency in the same direction, and, if you impose legislative restrictions on our carrying trade, that tendency will be confirmed and strengthened.

Would that we could stop here. But, unfortunately, we are assailed with equal vigor by rival thoroughfares on the north. Boston, the metropolis of New-England, in order to carry on a successful competition against New-York, by a more direct trade with the West, has formed a railroad connection with Lake Ontario, at Ogdensburgh, and with Montreal on the St. Lawrence. Over this route are transported the manufactures and merchandise of the Eastern States, and in return they receive flour and other produce, to feed the operatives employed in their factories, and to afford supplies for their shipping. Not long since the Boston *Railroad Journal* stated that this route makes the rates as low from Boston to the West as from the City of New-York, and then adds, that "goods shipped by this line arrive at Ogdensburgh in forty-five hours, are immediately put on the Lake propellers, and in three hours more are on their way to ports on the great Western Lakes. Property is transhipped only at Ogdensburgh, and there under great advantages for careful handling and protection."

Further north is that immense thoroughfare known as the Grand Trunk Railway. With $60,000,000 invested chiefly by English capitalists, including the $14,000,000 loaned by the Canadian Government—virtually without interest; with the patronage and wealth of Great Britain and her provinces in its favor; with a continuous track of nearly 1,000 miles from Portland through the Canadas to the Upper Lakes; with a solidity and durability of structure unsurpassed; with an extensive range of docks at Portland on which its cars are brought alongside of ocean steamers; with an equipage corresponding to its length and magnitude; with *exemption from taxation the entire distance, from its Eastern to its Western terminus;* with abundance of cheap fuel at all its stations; and with a system of rail and water connections at the West leading to all points of the interior, it presents a capacity for competition unequaled by any other road on the American Continent.

As an illustration of its actual operations, we have the fact that it has carried heavy merchandise the past season from Boston to Chicago at 22 cents per 100 pounds, and flour from Chicago to Portland at 60 cents per barrel. The Boston *Transcript* of Nov. 8 informs us that, for several weeks previous, the boats of the Grand Trunk Company had delivered at wharf in that city alone, 1,400 barrels of flour daily, and that its business was rapidly increasing. How many barrels in addition it may have distributed by railway to other parts of New-England, or sent in vessels to Old England, is not stated. It has even sought the cotton trade, and has transported that staple from the Mississippi to Boston for $4 per bale. We learn from the Montreal *Herald* that it passed over the Victoria Bridge, eastward, for five days, at the rate of 2,314 barrels of flour daily. At the same rate for the year, it would move 855,360 barrels, or 20,014 barrels more than the total number transported by the Erie Canal to tidewater in 1857.

As a part of the same great Canadian system is the water communication with the interior Western States, *via* the river St. Lawrence and the St. Lawrence and Welland Canals. Vessels of 500 tons burthen pass through the St. Lawrence Canal, and will soon pass through the Welland Canal. The capacity of latter is already sufficient to permit vessels loaded in Chicago to sail to Liverpool without breaking bulk. But it is found more profitable to reship at Montreal or Quebec by means of iron sail vessels and propellers, which now make regular trips to and from England. These have been adopted because grain transported in them is less liable to damage from heat. They are supplied with cargoes by sail vessels from the Great Lakes, by the Collingwood rail route, which runs from Georgian Bay, on Lake Huron, to Toronto, and the Grand Trunk Railway, from the latter place, to Montreal. The navigable water line, extending from the Atlantic through Canada to the very heart of our Continent, is not less than 2,500 miles. Montreal receives at her docks vessels of 2,000 tons burthen laden with goods for the interior. Toronto, 333 miles west of Montreal, and on a longitude west of Buffalo, is *nearer to Liverpool than is the City of New-York!* Possessing these enormous water and rail facilities, and measuring distance by the cost of transportation, the merchants of Great Britain are practically as near to the great West as our New-York merchants. We have good authority for the statement that flour has been taken from Chicago through the Canadas to Liverpool at a *less* price per barrel than is exacted by our own thoroughfares from Chicago to New-York.

At the present writing the tariff of the Grand Trunk Railway affords *lower* rates on shipments from Liverpool to our Western cities than the New-York Central tariff does from the City of New-York to the same points!

The following is a *verbatim* copy of one of the public handbills issued by the Grand Trunk Company, and will tell its own story:

"GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA AND MONTREAL OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—New carrying route from England to the United States! Only two transhipments between Liverpool and Chicago, Cincinnati or St. Louis. One contract throughout. The Grand Trunk Railway will be open from Portland, in Maine, to Detroit, in Michigan, in November, next; which, in connection with the Montreal Ocean Line of steamships to Quebec, in summer, and Portland, in Winter, will form the cheapest, most direct and expeditious route from Liverpool to the Western States of America. The Agents in Liverpool are prepared to grant through contracts upon the terms, and to the places named below; which include wharfage, customs, bonding, and all charges except marine insurance.

Rates of freight for consignments of not less than twenty cubic feet or 1,000 pounds, via Portland, from November, 1859, to April, 1860:

From Liverpool to	Dry Goods, per 40 cubic feet.	Hardware, in casks & cases, per 2,000 lbs.	Tin, Zinc and Steel, per 2,000 lbs.	Crockery, Iron, in bars, sheets and plates, per 2,000 lbs.
	Stg. $ c.	Stg. $ c.	Stg. $ c.	Stg. $ c.
Detroit, Mich.	90s. 21 90	110s. 26 78	78s. 18 25	65s. 15 82
Chicago, Ill.	100s 24 33	120s. 29 20	85s. 20 69	80s 19 47
Quincy, Ill.	115s. 27 98	140s. 34 07	100s. 24 33	95s. 23 12
Galena, Ill.	120s. 29 20	145s. 35 29	110s. 26 76	100s. 25 55
Milwaukee, Wis.	105s. 25 55	125s. 30 42	90s. 21 90	85s. 20 69
Burlington, Iowa	115s. 27 98	140s. 34 07	100s. 24 33	95s. 23 12
Dubuque, Iowa	120s. 29 20	145s. 35 29	110s. 26 76	100s. 25 55
Cincinnati, Ohio	100s. 24 33	120s. 29 20	85s. 20 69	80s. 19 47
St. Louis, Mo.	110s. 26 76	135s. 32 85	95s. 23 12	90s. 21 90

Goods to the above places will go through in Bond.

To prevent delay, merchants are particularly requested to forward bills of lading and invoices of same by mail, prepaid, direct to the Agent of the Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine; in order that the Customs' regulations may be complied with immediately on arrival of the goods.

Early notice of Summer rates of freight will be given.

During Winter the steamships will sail from Liverpool and Portland not less than once a fortnight.

Produce conveyed to Liverpool on very reasonable terms. For rates and other information, apply to

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office No. 21 Old Broad-street London.
MONTGOMERIE & GREENHORNE,
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's Office, London.
ALLAN BROTHERS & CO.,
Weaver Buildings, Brunswick-street, Liverpool.
JAMES & ALEXANDER ALLAN,
No. 54 St. Enoch-square, Glasgow.
J. S. MILLAR
Agent Grand Trunk Railway, Portland, Maine.
T. D. HALL,
Agent Grand Trunk Railway, Detroit, Michigan.
JAS. WARRACK, Western Agent
No. 74 Dearborn-street, Chicago, Illinois.
C. R. CHRISTIE,
Superintendent of Western Division, Toronto, C. W.
EDMONDSTONE, ALLAN & CO., Agents,
Montreal Ocean Steamship Company,
Portland, Maine, and Montreal, C. E.
M. PENNINGTON, Freight Manager,
Grand Trunk Railway Company,
Montreal, C. E.
Oct. 7, 1859.

By comparing the above tariff of the Grand Trunk Company with the tariff of the New-York Central, it will be seen that the rates from Liverpool are less per ton of 2,000 lbs. from New-York City to Detroit, by ..... $2 10 per ton
To Chicago by ..... 7 67 per ton
To Quincy by ..... 7 02 per ton
To Galena by ..... 10 00 per ton
To Milwaukee by ..... 6 45 per ton
To Dubuque by ..... 11 00 per ton
To Cincinnati by ..... 5 67 per ton
To St. Louis by ..... 9 24 per ton

Though these low rates may appear unremunerative, our roads are, nevertheless, compelled to contend against them, and, in the judgment of the writer, the contest must continue. Those who have carefully studied the commercial policy of England well know her far-reaching grasp. She procured the construction of this road not simply nor primarily for the profit which it was expected to yield to its stockholders, but with a view to open a direct trade with our Western interior cities, and thus to turn into the pockets of her own manufacturers, merchants and bankers the profits and commissions now received by the factors of our Atlantic cities. Our people will ere long awake to a realization of the fact that, in one vastly important sense, the Grand Trunk Line does not terminate, nor was it intended to terminate, at Portland, but reaches across the ocean, to Liverpool, Glasgow, Sheffield, Manchester, Birmingham and London. Contracts for the transportation of British manufactures and merchandise will include the Ocean and the Grand Trunk Railway, with its Western connections, and a return of the products of the West by the same line. This is the English idea of that mammoth undertaking. When that idea shall be more extensively developed in practice, orders for goods from Western wholesale merchants will go directly to England instead of New-York, and consignments will be made by English merchants to their Western agents. If by this means Great Britain can make a wider margin of profit in favor of her own manufacturers as against those of ours, in favor of the merchandise she buys of other nations to sell to us, and in favor of her own purchasers of our produce, of which she is the chief foreign consumer, then the prize will amply compensate for the expenditure.

We are therefore destined to grapple with this giant competitor in a struggle from which there is no escape. Possibly the interposition of Congress might aid us, but in the absence of such interposition, and with our own Legislature against us, it requires no prophet to predict the result. Our internal traffic, too, is seriously menaced. Southwestern and Western New-York have been tapped by the Williamsport and Elmira Road, which places Elmira only *two* miles further from Philadelphia than it is to New-York, over the New-York and Erie, and *twenty-one miles nearer* to Baltimore. Binghamton, *via* the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and the New-Jersey Central Roads, is seven miles nearer to New-York than *via* the New-York and Erie, and commands by railway a favorable position with respect to Philadelphia and Baltimore. On the north, all that portion of the State bordering on Lake Ontario, on the St. Lawrence, Lake Champlain, and east of the Hudson River, is likewise contested by the routes leading to Boston and Portland.

Already a number of our railroads, after struggling against the influences of adverse competition, have been given to bankruptcy. When the New-York and Erie was built the then position of affairs more than justified the wisdom of its projectors. It was no fault of theirs that they were not gifted with foreknowledge. If the same state of things had continued which then existed, and no other antagonistic thoroughfares had sprung up outside of our State, who does not believe that the New-York and Erie would have been to-day a prosperous and paying road? It shows how the rapidity of progress baffles the calculations and forecast of our wisest men. Rip Van Winkle, after awaking from fifty years sleep, and noting the changes which had occurred, exclimed, "Everything is changed, and I am changed; can't tell what's my name or who I am!" We are equally bewildered by the events of a single year. A map of our country made to-day becomes obsolete to-morrow. No less remarkable are the tendencies of commerce. Enterprise waves her magic wand over other States besides the State of New-York, and every touch of that wand, like the rod which smote the rock, opens a new current of trade.

What have been the effects upon us? In what position commercially are we placed? South of us, as we have shown, no less than eight great rivals have tapped and are diverting the flow of our commerce. All the Atlantic States from New-Jersey to Florida bring to bear their legislation, the sympathies and patronage of their people, the energies of their cities, the wealth of their capitalists and every other possible influence to attain the same end, and the States of the great West cooperate. The Lake States, more than those of the northwest, have become neutral. Maine, New-Hampshire and Vermont join with the great Northern lines, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut are neutral. The Canadas, aided by the mother country, are hostile. From the moment we step across our own boundaries every inch of ground east, west, north and south is contested. We have *no allies* outside of our boundaries and are obliged to contend for even our internal traffic.

Yet, in these circumstances, our own Legislature are called upon to turn against us. In the face of the plain, palpable, stubborn facts presented, it is demanded that our assembled representatives shall erect an immense toll-gate across the breadth of the Empire State, or what is worse, enact the "*Pro Rata* Freight bill," either of which measures would effectually exclude from us and throw into the hands of our rivals, the benefits of our railway traffic. Should they do an act so suicidal, let no more be said of the great imperial wall which encircles China, or the policy which dictated its erection. NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 6, 1860.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE MISSION CHURCH OF THE FREE GOSPEL.—Yesterday, being the first Anniversary of the Mission Church of the Free Gospel, which was mainly originated by the Church of the Holy Apostles, commemorative exercises were held in the evening in the church corner of Twenty-eighth street and Ninth-avenue. From the report of the Treasurer, it appeared that 178 subscribers in the parish of the Church of the Holy Apostles pledged themselves to pay $1,653 10 for its support, and other contributors pledged $395. Of this sum, $1,704 21 was paid into the Treasury, and $1,680 75 had been expended, leaving a balance of $23 46 on hand. There had been received from other sources, collections, &c., $141 74. The estimated expense of sustaining the Mission Church for the coming year was $2,219, and the Executive Committee recommended that it be paid in advance. The report of the Missionary was read, stating that services commenced in the Mission Church May 22, 1859, since which time he had married three couples, baptized 23 persons, and buried 13. The number of families connected with the church was 96, and the number of communicants 59. He had received for alms $25 13 and expended $32 30, and made 875 pastoral visits. Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, D. D., Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, preached the Anniversary sermon from Acts x. 4: "Thy prayers and thine alms are come up for a memorial before God."

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Managers was was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday, the 5th inst., at 4½ P. M., Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair. The death of Hon. P. DUNLAP, of Maine, one of the oldest Vice-Presidents of the Society, and also of Gen. JOHN H. COCKE, of Virginia, another of the aged Vice-Presidents, was announced. Rev. S. H. COX, D. D., then read the 90th Psalm and offered prayer. Eighteen new auxiliary Societies were recognized, of which six are in Kansas, two in Nebraska, three in Iowa, two in Wisconsin, two in Tennessee, one in Illinois, one in California and one in Connecticut. Grants of books were made for the Mission at Madura, Hindostan; for the Mission at Arcot; books in Portuguese, French, German, Swedish, Welsh, Danish and Russian for distribution at Ascension Island among sailors and others; books in various languages to J. S. PIERSON, Esq., for distribution and sale by Captains of vessels sailing to foreign ports; books for distribution in Mexico by the Society's new agent in that country; several smaller grants, and eleven volumes raised in letters for the blind. It was regarded encouraging that the first meeting of the new year was very large, interesting and satisfactory.

DR. CAHILL'S FOURTH LECTURE ON ASTRONOMY.—Dr. CAHILL delivered his fourth and last lecture on Astronomy in this City, in the Academy of Music, last night. His audience was the largest he has had. The house, though not crowded, was well filled. After discussing the topics announced in the syllabus of the lecture, the lecturer concluded by expressing his deep sense of the complimentary manner in which he had been treated by the Press, and of the cordiality with which he had been received in this City—a reception which, in friendly warmth, exceeded all he had ever before experienced; and stated that, after attending to as many as he could of the 114 invitations to lecture which he had received from as many different cities and towns since his arrival in New-York, would at length return and complete his course, which he had curtailed materially for the present here, and probably take his last farewell of New-York in the Spring of 1861. He was enthusiastically cheered as he made his parting bow.

A POWERFUL LOCOMOTIVE.—The Columbia, the largest locomotive on the Hudson River Railroad, made a trial trip yesterday to test the efficiency of the modifications which have been made to enable her to burn coal instead of wood. When she arrived at Burnham's she came up with a freight train of forty-two heavily laden cars, the engine attached to which had become disabled. Notwithstanding the grade from Burnham's to Thirty-first-street has an ascent of 36 feet in the mile, the Columbia drew this train with its disabled engine, and her own train of two passenger and baggage cars, to the latter station without difficulty.

THE DIVISION-STREET FIRE.—We acknowledge the receipt of the following donations for the relief of the sufferers by the calamitous fire in Division street:

Acknowledged on Thursday	$62 00
Acknowledged on Friday	26 00
Cash	2 00
Miss W., No. 28 Laight-street	10 00
A. C.	1 00
From Clerks of Messrs. Brooks' cloth